The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.......NO. 5793. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 17, 1870. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Napoleon to the People on the Significance of the Plebiscite.

M. GUIZOT IN FEEBLE HEALTH.

Gen. Schofield the Probable Successor of Gen. Thomas.

Attempt to Fire the Canadian Parliament Buildings.

EUROPE.

The Plebiscite Among the People of France—Position of the Various Parties—Illness of Guizot—Prussian Disarmament—Affairs in Spain.

PARIS, April 16.—The *Figaro* (independent organ) announces today that the Emperor NAPOLEON has written a letter on the signification of the *plebiscite*, for the instruction of the people. Eight millions of copies of this document will be printed forthwith, in order that it may be placed in the hands of every voter of France. It is now tolerably certain that the formula of the *plebiscite* will be: "Do the people desire constitutional reforms in 1870, which assure liberty, placing it under the guarantee of the Empire and dynasty?" The members of the Left Center Party held a meeting yesterday, at which it was decided that all would be free to vote as they pleased. It is generally believed the majority will vote in the affirmative. The representatives of the journals of the Left, at their meeting yesterday, were divided in regard to the propriety of signing the manifesto to be issued. It is probable that two manifestoes will be issued, and that the split in the ranks will continue after the *plebiscite*. The party of the Right Center has formed a Committee to operate in favor of the *plebiscite*. Among the members of the Committee is EMILE GIRARDIN. This Committee has already issued a proclamation affirming that liberty and revolution are now face to face. If "yes" be voted, it will mean liberty; if "no," revolution. The Committee which has been constituted with no spirit of exclusiveness, makes a strong appeal to those who think the greatest benefit for the nation is to escape revolution. It is understood that at the termination of the *plebiscite*, the Duke DE PERSIGNY will proceed to Berlin to propose a general European Congress....It is reported here, today, that Great Britain and Russia have agreed to propose a general disarmament to the Prussian Government....The health of M. GUIZOT is such as to cause the deepest anxiety among his friends.

MADRID, April 16.—The Republican journals of Spain demand a separation of Church and State, and that all priests or bishops refusing to take the oath to the Constitution be sent to Rome.... The Duke of MONTPENSIER, who was banished from Madrid for one month, has gone to Seville.

The Coming Yacht Race in the English Channel—Serious Railway Collision—The Captured Nobleman—A Denial by Newman Hall—Press Opinions.

LONDON, April 16.—At a meeting of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club, at which the coming series of three races in the English Channel,—sixty miles to windward, and return—between Mr. DOUGLASS' yacht *Sappho* and Mr. ASHBURY'S yacht *Cambria*, was discussed. Mr. ASHBURY said that he feared Mr. DOUGLASS thought that the mark-boat should be placed sixty miles to windward. But if at the time arranged for the yachts to start in the race the wind was unlikely to hold steadily from one quarter, the entire match might prove to be a dead beat to windward.... A collision occurred today on the London and North-western Railway, whereby several persons were badly hurt. For some reason unknown, the names of the injured and other particulars of the accident are withheld from the public....JOSSLYN FRANCIS PENNINGTON, Lord MUNCASTER, is the name of the English nobleman captured by the bandits in Greece recently....NEWMAN HALL finds it necessary today to contradict the rumor which has been lately circulated, to the effect that he intended to live in the United States.... The *Saturday Review* discusses the *Alabama* case in the light of Sergt. BERNARD'S book, which maintains that the detention of the *Alabama* would, even if possible, have been legally unjustifiable. The *Review* thinks the Sergeant wrong, as the detention order was actually issued, though it came too late....The *Builder*, issued today, has an article on the recent Papal anathema against Free Masonry. The writer refers to the vitality of the Masonic order both here and on the Continent....The *Edinburgh Review* has a long article on the ballot. The writer quotes from HORACE GREELEY and others to prove that the ballot secures no secrecy. Voting is therefore a mischievous delusion....The following is the betting at the close of the week on the Derby: Twenty to one against *Bridgewater*, twenty to one against *Camel*. For the Guineas stakes the betting closed three to one against *Kingcraft*.

PARAGUAY.

The Reported Death of Lopez Confirmed—Names of those Killed with Him—The Captured—Prospects of Peace.

LISBON, April 16.—The regular mail steamship from Rio Janeiro arrived at this port today, bringing the details of the termination of the war in Paraguay. On the 1st day of March, the Brazilian General attacked and carried the position of President LOPEZ. LOPEZ himself, his son, Col. LOPEZ, F. SANCHEZ, the Vice-President of the Republic, Gen. CAMINOS, and several other high officers of Paraguay, were killed. The mother, brothers and four children of President LOPEZ, Mrs. LYNCH and many officers, were made prisoners. A large quantity of arms and ammunition was also captured. At the last advices a treaty of peace was being prepared with the Provisional Government of Paraguay, which had convoked the Constitutional Assembly for the purpose.

Strange Freak of an Insane Woman—A Thrilling Scene.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., April 16.—On Thursday afternoon, at the Illinois Hospital for the Insane, located in this city, a most appalling scene was witnessed by many persons. An insane woman in some way escaped from the apartments in which she had been confined, rushed up the stairway, leaped upon the roof, and dashed away to the end of the building, swung herself over the edge of the roof, and dropped to a cornice, some six or eight feet below. Upon this cornice, a foot wide, and some seventy-five feet above the ground, the wild maniac walked back and forth for a quarter of an hour. Men rushed to the roof and passed a rope to her, and tried to persuade her to fasten it about her body, but in vain. Below, beds were brought and placed, to break the fall, should she leap from her perilous position. After remaining on the cornice fifteen minutes, seemingly unconscious of all danger, she swung off, and holding by the cornice until her feet touched a cap of the fifth story window, she let go the cornice, and alighted erect and steady upon the cap, which was but a foot wide and four feet long. There, at that fearful and dizzy height, she stood gazing about for a quarter of an hour. Then she seized firmly the rope lowered to her, and leaped into the air. The strong arms above gradually lowered her, and when she was about thirty feet from the ground she relaxed her hold and fell upon the beds below, and, although stunned, was taken up uninjured.

CANADA.

The Red River Expedition—Attempt to Fire the Parliament Buildings—The Discount on American Silver.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 16.—The expedition to Red River will number 10,000 picked men, including a steel battery and a rocket brigade, as well as 2,000 loyal militia....Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in a new building, in the rear of the House of Commons, intended for a library, but was extinguished before much damage was done. The detectives are on the track of persons who are suspected of setting the building on fire.

MONTREAL, April 16.—Dr. SCHULTZ arrived this evening by the Western train, accompanied by Dr. LYNCH....All the country volunteers ordered to duty have arrived, except the Eleventh Battalion of St. Andrew. The City Corps are to drill two hours a day, and as long as they put in an appearance regularly they will be allowed to continue their ordinary avocations. More or less drilling has been going on all day on the "Champ de Mars." Affairs at the frontier are reported quiet....The new fractional currency was put in circulation today....American silver is to be received on Government account at 5 per cent. discount up to the 25th of April, after which the discount will be 5½ per cent.

TORONTO, Canada, April 16.—A sad accident occurred yesterday at the Garrison Commons, where two companies of the Queen's Own Rifles were assembled for target practice. A rifle in the hands of one of the men accidentally went off, the ball passing through the head of a volunteer named NUSSEY, killing him instantly.

The Nova Scotia House of Assembly—Independence and Annexation—Interesting Discussion.

HALIFAX, April 16.—Mr. MURRAY'S resolutions were discussed today. The address to the Imperial Government contains the following questions: Whether the Dominion will be allowed, if desirous, to become independent; and again, whether Nova Scotia, if desirous, would be allowed to become independent alone. The Attorney-General, in commenting on the resolutions, expressed the belief that independence must lead to annexation. The Provincial Secretary announced that the House will be prorogued on Monday next.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Probable Assignment of Gen. Schofield to the Department—The Importation of Chinese for the South—Miscellaneous.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—It is stated on reliable authority that Gen. SCHOFIELD will be assigned to the Department of the Pacific, vice Gen. THOMAS, deceased. Gen. CANBY is ordered to the Department of the Columbia. The Department of Alaska has been abolished and the Territory added to the Department of the Columbia. Gen. DAVIS is ordered to report at Washington for duty elsewhere. The remainder of the Alaska officers will report at this city for further orders....The agent of the Tennessee company of planters, who was sent to China to procure laborers for the South, returned by the steamer *America*. It is said that the mission was unsuccessful....A telegram from Virginia City, Nev., says the Democrats will make no nomination for Mayor in opposition to the Republicans, but will generally support the colored candidate, whose chances for election are good.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

Bursting of the Boiler of a Tug-boat at Cincinnati—Several Lives Lost.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 15.—The boiler of the tow-boat *Rover* exploded at 11 o'clock this evening above Little Miami Depot as she was steaming out from her berth under 140 pounds of steam, and then floated down to the foot of Butler-street, where she sank. There were twenty-three persons on board. MADISON CIRCLE, a deck hand from Boston, Ohio, was brought ashore badly hurt. The following are supposed to have been lost: Asa Woodward, pilot; John Calvin De Wolf, first mate; Jane Bell, chamber-maid. Persons on another boat say they saw the two former go down; they seemed to be wounded. Joseph Martin, engineer, was slightly scalded; Levi Sousser, steward, slightly injured; Reuben Sousser, fireman, badly scalded; Elias L. Bowen, deck hand, badly bruised; George Abels, engineer, badly bruised and scalded; John Christy, fireman, slightly bruised; Robert Decker, steward, dangerously injured; Samuel Findley and Leonard Brown, deck hands, slightly scalded; Allen Aleshire, carpenter, slightly scalded. Joshua Saferod and William Love, deck hands, and Thomas White, foreman, were uninjured.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

Lakes Erie and Champlain Open—Movements of Steamers.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 16.—The Union Steamboat Company's steamer *Olean* left Cleveland for Buffalo this afternoon, and the Northern Transportation Company's steamer *Akron* will leave to-morrow for Ogdensburg. These are the first clearances of the season for these points.

BUFFALO, April 16.—The Erie Railway steamers *St. Louis* and *New-York* left port at 6 o'clock this morning, the former bound for Chicago, Milwaukee and Detroit, and the latter for Cleveland and Toledo. They are the first departures this season. Both steamers went through the ice without hindrance, and navigation is fairly opened.

BURLINGTON, Vt., April 16.—Lake Champlain is clear of ice. The steamers will commence running regularly on Monday, the 18th inst.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., April 16.—The steamer *Adirondack*, of the Champlain Transportation Company's line, arrived here this afternoon, and will commence running on the arrival of the trains from the South. Navigation is now open on Lake Champlain.

Severe Storm in Colorado—Railway Election—Gold Discoveries in New-Mexico.

DENVER, Colorado, April 16.—The wind at Georgetown yesterday blew down five small buildings, the smoke-stacks of HOPSDEN & Co. and WILSON & CARR'S dressing-works, and unroofed several houses. No lives were lost.... At a meeting of the Denver Central and Georgetown Railroad Company, yesterday, JOHN EVANS was elected President, CHAS. BURLEIGH, Vice-President; R. R. MCCORMICK, Secretary, and D. H. MOFFATT, Jr., Treasurer. Arrangements are being perfected to secure the construction of the road at an early day....Santa Fé telegrams report that great excitement prevails there over the new mineral discoveries eight miles south of Barney Station, in New-Mexico. It is said that the roads are lined with people traveling to the new mines.

Accident on the Central Railroad—Collision of Freight Trains—An Engineer Injured, and Fifty Head of Cattle Killed.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 16.—A freight train going East last evening on the Central Railroad was thrown from the track at the Sand Cut, a short distance from the city, by a broken shaft. A freight train from the East ran into the wreck, smashing the engine and killing forty or fifty head of cattle. SAM GIFFORD, the engineer, jumped from his engine, and was seriously injured. A boy on one of the cars was also injured. The passenger trains from the East were laid up at the break all night, and the Western-bound trains are detained in the city. One train was sent East by the Auburn Road, but that is detained at Cayuga by high water. It will be night before the trains can again pass the wreck.

WASHINGTON.

A Dull Saturday—Work of Committees—The Gen. Howard Investigation—City Politics—Personal and Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Congress was not in session today, and very little of interest transpired at the Capitol. There was a meeting of the Commerce Sub-Committee on the River and Harbor appropriation bill, which will be larger than it was expected some weeks ago. It was the intention of the Committee to recommend only about two millions and a half, but the pressure is so strong from not only the people at home but their representatives, that it is very doubtful if the amount can be limited to three millions and a half. The Hell Gate improvement will be continued, and get at least one hundred thousand dollars. The South clamors for large appropriations, and found their claims on the rather singular ground that they did not get anything while they were in rebellion, and that consequently they are entitled to extra consideration now....The Committee charged with the investigation of Mr. WOOD'S charges against Gen. HOWARD was also in session. Mr. SEARLE, the architect, testified that Gen. O. O. HOWARD, CHARLES HOWARD, C. H. WHITTLESEY, J. W. ALVORD, and GEORGE W. BALLOCH, were the original owners of the patent brick factory from which the brick for the university was built, and the durability of which material has been so much questioned....Gen. BUTLER had the Sub-Judiciary Committee in session investigating the premature publication of the gold panic evidence, and examined two correspondents on the subject.

COLD SPRING WEATHER.

The weather, which was so warm here yesterday as to call for Summer clothing, has become suddenly cold again today, and is as cold as it was last December. The thermometer has fallen about twenty degrees in twenty-four hours, and the singular spectacle is presented of grass and flowers in the Capitol grounds, and overcoats and furs on the streets.

CITY POLITICS.

The Republican Party is considerably split up here over the approaching election for Mayor. Mr. BOWEN, the present incumbent, is a candidate for the succession, and two or three other parties in the field. The colored people are not undivided. One wing goes with the Mayor and the other with the Boys in Blue organization. The Bowen Republican paper here this afternoon speaks in no friendly terms of the colored people who participated in the rival demonstration last night.

PERSONAL.

Count CURTI has been appointed Italian Minister here. BERTINNATI, who used to be Italian Minister here, and who married an American widow, was offered the appointment, but did not come back, and after some trouble BERTINNATI was sent to the Hague and CURTI here.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending today, amount to $485,500.

SHIPMENTS

To the Assistant Treasurer and United States depositories	$1,603,382
Mutilated bank notes burned during the week	239,170
Total amount burned	22,238,981
Bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week	[illegible]
Total amount issued therefor	[illegible]
Balance due for mutilated notes	[illegible]
Bank circulation outstanding at this date	[illegible]
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week	437,100
Treasurer Spinner holds in trust for national banks, as security for circulation	342,246,350
And for public deposits	16,950,500
Coin balance in the Treasury today	111,365,000
Including in coin certificates	37,036,000
Currency balance	10,922,000
Internal revenue receipts today	292,394
Total for the month	7,406,601
Total for the year	131,296,812

Supervisor EMERY, of Tennessee, reports that since the 30th of June, 1869, the following number of stills, mash-tubs, &c., have been destroyed by revenue officers, in their attempts to suppress illicit distillation: 72 stills, and 687 mash and fomenting tubs, and about 150 gallons of whisky, the estimated value of which is about $8,000.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

The National Academy of Science, after a session of five days, has adjourned, to meet in this city on the 3d day of October next. A number of scientific papers were read, one by Prof. WARREN on the new breeds of hardy silk-worm that feed on the ailantus or oak, and the importance of their introduction into the United States as a measure of future industry.

HARBOR AND RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

The House Subcommittee on Commerce, composed of Messrs. DIXON, SAWYER, SHELDON, CONGAR, FINKELNBERG and POTTER, have prepared a bill making appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors. Among the sums agreed upon are, for the Des Moines Rapids, $400,000; Louisville Canal, $250,000; removing obstructions and snags from the Mississippi River and its tributaries, $150,000; for the Ohio River, $50,000, and for the mouth of the Mississippi River, $300,000; for Hell Gate, New-York Harbor, $250,000, besides other sums covering improvements in all parts of the country.

AN INDIAN GIRL'S LETTER.

What the Daughter of a Chief Writes to Commissioner Parker—Treatment of Her People in Nevada.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1870.—Commissioner PARKER has just received the following letter from an Indian girl in Nevada, written in a clear and beautiful hand:

CAMP MCDERMOT, Nevada, April 4.

SIR: I learn from the commanding officer at this post that you desire full information in regard to the Indians around this place, with a view, if possible, of bettering their condition by sending them on the Truckee River Reservation. All the Indians from here to Carson City belong to the Pah-utes tribe. My father, whose name is WINNEMUCCA, is the head chief of the whole tribe, but he is now getting too old, and has not energy enough to command nor to impress on their minds the necessity of their being sent on the reservation. In fact, I think he is entirely opposed to it. He, myself, and the most of the Humboldt and Queens River Indians were on the Truckee Reservation at one time, but if we had stayed there it would have been only to starve. I think that if they had received what they were entitled to from the agents that they would never have left there. So far as their knowledge of agriculture extends, they are quite ignorant, as they have never had an opportunity of learning; but I think if proper pains were taken that they would willingly make the effort to maintain themselves by their own exertions, providing that they could be made to believe that the products were to be their own, and for their own use and comfort.

It is needless for me to enter into details as to how we were treated on the reservation while there. It is enough to say that we were confined to the reserve, and had to live on what fish we might catch in the river. If this is the kind of civilization awaiting us on the reserve, God grant that we may never be compelled to go on one, as it is more preferable to live in the mountains, and drag out an existence in our native manner. So far as living is concerned, the Indians at all the military posts get enough to eat, and considerable cast-off clothing, but how long is this to continue? What is the object of the Government in regard to Indians? Is it enough that we are at peace? Remove all the Indians from the military posts and place them on reservations, such as the Truckee and Walker River, (as they were conducted,) and it will require a greater military force stationed around to keep them within the limits than it now does to keep them in subjection. On the other hand, if the Indians have any guarantee that they can secure a permanent home on their own native soil, and that our white neighbors can be kept from encroaching on our rights, after having a reasonable share of ground allotted to us as our own, and giving us the required advantage of learning, &c., I warrant that the savage, as he is called today, will be a law-abiding member of the community fifteen or twenty years hence.

Yours respectfully,

SARAH WINNEMUCCA.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

A Wife and Her Paramour Shot in Reading, Penn.—Murder and Suicide in Boston—The Defaulting City Treasurer of Lowell—Other Criminals.

READING, Penn., April 16.—Today JOHN LUTZ shot his wife and a German named JOSEPH SPAYD, at the house of the former, where SPAYD was employed at the time making some repairs. The woman's injuries are not serious; those of SPAYD are dangerous, though he is probably not fatally wounded. LUTZ surrendered himself. He alleges undue familiarity with his wife on the part of SPAYD as the motive for the act. LUTZ is an intemperate man and was somewhat in liquor at the time of the shooting.

BOSTON, April 16.—PHILIPP HOUGHTON, a steady and industrious man, aged twenty-three years, was beaten and stabbed by two desperadoes at North End a few days ago, and has since died of his injuries. Two men, known as TAY and CRUMLISK, are under arrest awaiting the result of the Coroner's inquest. The latter was today committed for trial in the Municipal Court, charged with the murder....SIMON SCHOLFIELD, master, and L. MORSE, mate, of the ship *Lydia Scholfield*, have been convicted in the District Court of cruel punishment of one of the crew named MITCHELL. The sentence was postponed....ALBERT J. LOUGEE, a teamster, aged thirty-five years, hung himself today in his stable.

LOWELL, Mass, April 16.—The bondsmen of THOMAS G. GERRISH, the defaulting Treasurer of this city, today paid into the city Treasury $16,000 as a compromise of settlement with the city. This and the amount previously paid makes about two-thirds of the defalcation. The city loses the balance.

TRENTON, N. J., April 16.—A forger, named MAHAR, of New-York, and two burglars, made an attempt to escape from the Mercer County Jail, last night. They had a false key, and got out of their cells into the main hall, where they were seen by the watchman who gave the alarm, and they were placed back in their cells again, and heavily ironed. These are the same men who made an attempt to escape about a week ago. On that occasion they boasted that they would yet escape, and now declare the same thing.

A Schooner Burned and Abandoned at Sea—Surrender of Cuban Insurgents.

HAVANA, April 16.—The brig *Gladiateur* arrived today. She reports having met at sea the schooner *John Limeburner*, of Brookville, loaded with molasses, on fire, and abandoned. The schooner sunk shortly after the brig met her, and the fate of her crew is unknown. An official account has been received of the surrender of seventy-six insurgents at Caunao. Two insurgents of GOYCOURIAS' forces surrendered at Holquin.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

CONCORD, N. H., April 16.—The Merrimac continues at overflowed banks, and the lumbermen are busy on their drives. OTIS ALLEN, of Lowell, has 3,000,000 feet of logs now at Squam Falls, Holderness. Sixty men are employed on this drive, and it will soon reach its destination. Following this, about twenty miles in the rear, is NORCROSS & SANDERS' drive, of about six or seven millions feet and 100 hundred hands, mostly from the Penobscot country.

SALT LAKE, Utah, April 16.—Governor SOLOMON, of Washington Territory, and a party of twenty, including Mr. HESSING, editor of the Chicago *Staats Zeitung*, arrived here today on their way to Washington Territory. BRIGHAM YOUNG and party returned from the Rio Colorado today. His entry into the city was greeted with a display of flags, a parade of the school children, and a general turnout of the citizens.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16.—The glass manufactory on Twenty-fifth and E streets, owned by JOHN PURDY, was entirely destroyed by fire to-night. Loss about $40,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 16.—Five inches of snow have fallen here since 6 o'clock this morning, and it is still snowing. Snow storms are also reported in other parts of the State.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 16.—Credible information states that a contract has been made to carry wheat by rail from Buffalo to New-York, lighterage free, at twelve cents per bushel.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—The first baseball match this season was played today between the Athletics and a picked nine. The result was in favor of the former by 16 to 1.

BOSTON, April 16—ANN DOLAN, who was injured at the time Mrs. DORAN was killed by walking on the track of the Boston and Maine Railroad, has since died.

NORFOLK, Va., April 16.—The school-ship *Mercury* was reported ashore at 4 o'clock this morning, twelve miles south of Cape Henry. No lives were lost. Assistance will be sent from this city.

ST. LOUIS, April 16.—Notwithstanding the withdrawal of the Union printers the work of the *Republican* is performed, though by a reduced force, and the paper declares it will be able to hold out against the strikers.

SCRANTON, Penn., April 16.—The Wyoming Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session at Wilkesbarre, today voted on the subject of lay delegation, with the following result: For, 134; against, 6.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 16.—Suits have been commenced by the widows and children of JAMES DUNN and JAMES COONEY, to recover $20,000 in each case. The men were killed by the boiler explosion at the Chesapeake Sugar Refinery on Saturday last.

THE "PORT-AU-PRINCE."

Narrow Escape of the Vessel from Foundering—All the Force on Board Brought into Requisition—Her Present Condition.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NORFOLK, Va., Friday, April 15, 1870.

The steamer *City of Port-au-Prince*, Capt. JACKSON, which left New-York on the afternoon of the 9th for Port-au-Prince has put in here in distress. On the day after leaving New-York a heavy gale set in from the south-east, but with sails close-hauled and under full steam, she made about ten knots, and sailed easily until evening, when it was noticed that she labored heavily—more so than the weather warranted. At length orders were given to sound the well, but before this could be done the appearance of the water on the floor of the engine-room proved that the ship had sprung a leak. Every available means was at once put in requisition to keep her free, and speed was slackened in order, if possible, to keep the water from coming in so rapidly. But the leak still gained, and it was finally deemed necessary to head the ship for Cape Henry at full speed, the distance being 120 miles to the westward. Her position was now a critical one, the leak gaining on her pumps and a very heavy sea running, in which no boat could live. It was found that the water gained less on her when at full speed than when going slowly, and it was soon discovered that with all their pumps working rapidly they could keep the water from the fires. All through the night and the next day every nerve and muscle on board the ship were strained to keep the leak from gaining, each man seeming to feel that on his exertions alone depended the safety of the ship and the lives she carried. Her forward compartment was full of water, and no efforts could free it; but when she reached the smooth water inside the capes, the leak gained much less.

It was found on examination that she had started several plates forward which caused the leak, and but for being built with water-tight compartments, her fires would have been put out and she would have gone down with every soul on board. She has discharged her cargo, and is on the ways at the Navy-yard dock undergoing repairs, after which she will take in her cargo and continue her voyage some time next week. She brought twelve passengers from New-York, who will proceed with her. The cargo sustained little or no damage, as the lower tier consisted of wet provisions. The value is about $125,000, and it is thought that 1½ or 2 per cent., general average, will pay the loss. Her machinery is in perfect order and works well.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP UNION.

The steam-ship *Union*, which left Bremen April 2 and Southampton April 5, reached this port yesterday. The news thus at hand is later by two days than that received by the *Cuba*.

A marriage is spoken of between Mlle. LOUISE D'ALBE, one of the Empress EUGENIE'S nieces, and the Marquis DE CASSA-YROCCO, son of the late Duke DE SOTOMAYOR.

The affair of the *Rappel* (abusive language against the Emperor) came on April 2, before the Correctional Tribunal of Paris. M. CHARLES HUGO, the writer, making default, was condemned to six months' imprisonment and 3,000 francs fine; and M. BARBIEUX, gérant, to three months and 2,000 francs.

On April 2, the steamer *Italy*, 4,200 tons burden, 600 horse-power, built for the National Steam-ship Company, was launched at Glasgow. It is said to be the largest merchant screw-steamer yet built, with the single exception of the *Great Eastern*.

Mr. SPURGEON has given his views on compulsory education. Although he had always objected to Government interfering in religion and education, he is willing to forego his sentiments in favor of every child being educated, seeing the lamentable ignorance of London children. He trusts the Bible will be used and insisted upon, and that the doctrinal matter will be left to the care of Sunday-schools.

The Carlist journals of Spain celebrated on March 30, with great marks of joy, the anniversary of the Duke of MADRID'S birthday, he having just entered on his twenty-third year. "CHARLES VII., our legitimate King," says the *Esperanza*, "belongs to the Royal Houses of Bourbon, Braganza and Austria; he alone can save our unfortunate country, so torn asunder by revolution."

According to the *Memorial Diplomatique*, the Austrian Government has just signified its assent to a proposal of the French Government for an International Commission to assemble in Paris in order to agree upon a common standard of measurement for all civilized nations. Already 15 European Powers have announced their willingness to take part in the Commission. The French Government now only awaits replies from the United States, Brazil, and the South American Republics, previous to calling together the Commission.

The Berlin journals announce the death of Dr. CARL NEUMANN, historian and orientalist. His principal works were the *History of the British Empire in India*, and the *History of the United States*. The latter, which was dedicated to President LINCOLN, followed with the warmest sympathy the career of the great American Republic from its foundation to the conclusion of the civil war. All through his life the author had been an ardent politician, and in his later years he was a staunch supporter of the reconstruction of Germany.

It is officially announced that the delegates for conducting the local examinations of the University of Oxford will admit girls to their examinations in June, 1870, subject to the regulations which they have already issued for boys. Girls may be examined at any place where boys are examined, if the local committee shall so desire, and at such other places as the delegates may appoint. But in every case the delegates must first be satisfied—1. That there is a local committee of ladies who will effectually superintend the examination of girls. 2. That such committee will see that girls who do not live in the place have suitable lodging and accommodation. 3. That the examination-room for girls is quite separate from the room or rooms intended for boys.

"We have announced," says the *Patrie*, "that the Emperor of Austria, before deciding on his journey to Dalmatia, had sent an officer into the country to make a report of the situation. We now learn by letters from Vienna that this emissary has arrived in the capital after having traversed the districts of Zara, Ragusa, and Cattaro, and that he has addressed to the Government a detailed report in which he opposes the idea of the Imperial visit. His opinion has produced the greater impression that he has inhabited Dalmatia for more than twenty years, and has a thorough knowledge of the province."

The Chalons Camp will open this year on the 1st of June and close on the 1st of September. Its duration will thus be three months. The camp is to be commanded by Gen. FROSSARD, the Governor of the Prince Imperial. The Prince himself will remain in the camp for six weeks, and the Emperor and Empress are expected to make a somewhat long stay there. In addition to the usual maneuvers and practice, there are to be operations illustrating the attack and defense of permanent fortifications. In order to carry out these operations, a certain number of companies of sappers and miners of the engineer regiments are to be sent to the camp in addition to the companies attached to the infantry divisions. These troops will build a regular fort of considerable extent, capable of accommodating a large number of men, and representing to some extent the permanent work of a fortified town. The fort is to be regularly laid siege to and defended, and it is thought that much interesting instruction will be afforded to the young Prince and to the troops.

A letter from the correspondent of the *Daily News* at Rome gives an account of the expulsion from that city of three English ladies, under circumstances which are said to have excited a good deal of indignation against the Papal Government. On the 24th ult. the ladies in question received a visit from three gendarmes and a Police agent in private clothes, who made a thorough search of their lodgings. Two days afterward they received orders to quit Rome in twenty-four hours. Mr. ODO RUSSELL and the English Consul, Mr. SEVERN, exerted themselves in the matter, and Cardinal ANTONELLI was communicated with. The Pope, himself, was appealed to, but all in vain. At the expiration of forty-eight hours, a respite of twenty-four hours having been obtained, two of the ladies left Rome and went to Naples. The other has resolved not to leave until actually compelled. A rumor that the ladies had been engaged in distributing unauthorized Italian Bibles is contradicted, and no reason whatever for the expulsion appears to have been given. It is thought that the order proceeded from the Pope himself.

CONSTITUTIONAL FRANCE.

Minister Ollivier in Defense of the Imperial Policy.

In the sitting of the French Legislative Body on April 4, M. GREVY questioned the Government relative to the constituent power, and censured the letter of the Emperor and the Senatus Consultum. He said that the latter did not restore the constituent power to the nation, and added: "The Emperor, by reserving the right of appeal to a *plebiscitum*, becomes the sole constituent power. *Plebiscit* have always been instruments of despotism, and a means of confiscating liberty and of imposing on a nation the immobility of despotic powers." M. OLLIVIER protested against these statements. He enumerated the political attributes which have been restored to the legislative body, and maintained that the Government had since 1860 shown respect for public opinion. With regard to the privilege of the Emperor to have recourse to a *Plebiscitum*, M. OLLIVER showed that the right of making peace or war, and of dissolving Parliament, was reserved to the Sovereign in all monarchal States. The Minister of Justice continued: "Liberty exists in two forms—namely, under a republic and under a constitutional monarchy. It flourishes as well in free England as in free America, and the action of the nation is equally efficacious in both. When ministerial responsibility exists there is no reason to fear despotism. The Emperor will only do what the assembled nation desires. I admit that a *Plebiscitum* might become an instrument of despotism, but the same reproach may be made against a Chamber invested with all powers. Your reproaches justify those who daily declare that revolutionary excesses will be the consequences of the liberal measures we propose. The Ministers wish to do nothing without the assent of the Chambers. The Cabinet already possesses the confidence of the Emperor, and seeks now the confidence of the legislative body." M. OLLIVIER then announced that the Ministry, having perceived that the reforms already effected and those now proposed touched the essential basis of the *Plebiscitum* of 1851, have resolved to submit the Senatus Consultum to the approval of the people, who will pronounce their opinion in perfect freedom. The Emperor's Government, from 1852 to 1860, had required an autocratic Constitution, but since 1860 a transformation in a constitutional sense had been gradually going on and was now completed. M. OLLIVIER concluded as follows: "We ask that the same sanction that was given to the autocratic Constitution be given to a liberal Constitution. I confess that we have no uneasiness respecting the result, for the nation is placed between reaction and revolution, and will choose what we offer. MM. ERNEST PICARD and JULES FAVRE opposed the project of a *Plebiscitum*, and the Chamber afterwards rejected, by 151 votes against 4, a motion made to close the debate.

M. Thiers on the Senatus Consultum.

We give the following summary of a speech pronounced by M. THIERS at a meeting of the Left Centre at the Grand Hotel: "I am Ministerial," he said, "and my motives are these. The authors of our pacific revolution are not those who signed the interpellation of the 116, but those who, for the last seven years, in the midst of the greatest difficulties, have never ceased to demand the liberty of the country. I am one of the number. What did I always say? That if those liberties were accorded, I would accept them loyally. Therefore, when they commence to give, and when they give a considerable portion, it would be a contradiction on my part to reply to this restitution of our liberties by acts of opposition. This is why I am ministerial, and why I persist in remaining so. When the project of a Senatus Consultum appeared, I approved of it highly; not that all its articles answered to my way of thinking. I regretted that the distinction between the constituent and legislative power had not been entirely effaced. I regretted to see in the constituent part the nomination of Senators the principles of the electoral law. Above all I regretted the resurrection of *plebiscites*—that extra parliamentary form which the friends of constitutional monarchy cannot admit. It is a Cæsarian act. However, I accept the groundwork of the Senatus Consultum. For my part though, I am sorry that the Government did not permit deputies to give their opinion on such important questions. The Senate cannot have the pretension of regulating the Senatus Consultum regardless of public opinion; and it seems to me that public opinion can be best expressed by the representatives of the country. However, even upon this question I would not overthrow the Ministry; but since some of us are to be named to enter into communication with the Cabinet, I desire that they may learn the truth of the rumor which has been circulated that the acceptation of the Senatus Consultum is to be submitted to the people. This Cæsarian manner of acting appears to me to be dangerous, and I cannot approve of it. The Ministry refrains from resorting to a dissolution which appears necessary to bring to a close a contradictory state of affairs, with a Cabinet of one color and a majority of another. I cannot accede to the *plebiscite*. The Ministry, in demanding our silence for what is about to take place, asks for a *carte blanche*; and before conceding it I should like to know its intention concerning an appeal to the people." After M. THIERS' speech delegates were named to confer with Ministers. M. THIERS declined to act himself.

FRENCH CAUSE CELEBRE.

Important and Interesting Action for Illegal Imprisonment—Adventures of a Prince's Tutor.

Paris Correspondence of the London Standard.

The *Figaro* supplies very curious details respecting the *cause célèbre* now pending before the Civil Tribunal of the Seine, and which is as yet unreported by the law papers. I do not know how far the information of the *Figaro* is correct, but the account to which it treats its readers strongly resembles some of CHARLES READE'S "lunatic asylum" novels. It might, indeed, form an episode in *Very Hard Cash*. The case in question is an action for "sequestration"—the French for illegal imprisonment—brought by a certain M. TEULAT against Prince RAYMOND DE BROGLIE and a medical man, Dr. GERARD DE CAILLEUX. M. TEULAT, the plaintiff, is still a young man; being a good scholar, he had embraced private tutorship, and in the course of the year 1865 he became private resident tutor to the children of Prince AUGUSTE DE BROGLIE, brother of the defendant, nephew to the late, and cousin to the present Duke. For three years he continued on the best terms with the family; Prince AUGUSTE, whose health was very bad, breathed his last, but M. TEULAT continued to discharge his professional duties, but suddenly he was dismissed by the widowed Princess, for what reason did not transpire. A few months later M. TEULAT, who had found another berth, was arrested, taken to the Prefecture de Police, where he was detained for several days, and then examined by a Dr. LASSEGNE, who certified that he was laboring under "partial delirium," and had him confined at the St. Ann Lunatic Asylum. The director of this establishment, after carefully observing his conduct for about a week, came to the conclusion that he was perfectly sane, and offered to release him, provided he undertook to leave Paris immediately. M. TEULAT refused to take any such undertaking. He was thereupon transferred to another madhouse, where, after a little time, a similar proposal was made him, which he equally persisted in declining. He remained in this asylum until the 26th of March, when he was dismissed precisely in the same condition as he was when first kidnapped, and without (according to his account) having been subjected to any treatment whatever. These are the bare facts of the case of the plaintiff, who now claims from Prince RAYMOND DE BROGLIE 100,000 francs (£4,000) damages. M. TEULAT alleges that it was he who had him kidnapped and sequestrated, as described above, "without even consulting the Princess AUGUSTE DE BROGLIE, his former employer, now deceased, as well as her husband." I have said that the above are the bare facts of the case, but there appears to be a good deal more behind them, of a nature so delicate that *Figaro's* "delicacy"—heaven save the mark!—shrinks from specifying them, as the Prince and Princess AUGUSTE DE BROGLIE are both dead, "leaving behind them reputations beyond the reach of scandal." It intimates, however, that it appears from M. TEULAT'S own letters that he was deeply enamoured of the Princess, and the case will probably turn on the issue whether the violence of his passion had temporarily bereft him of his senses, and driven the young widow's brother-in-law, Prince RAYMOND, to the strong measure of having M. TEULAT locked up in a mad-house to protect her from the amorous tutor's importunities. A curious scene in this romance of lunacy is described by our *confrère*, and you will probably agree with me that if true it was a very extraordinary one, while if not true, it is just the kind of hallucination which a weak-minded youth of very strong passions might conjure up. In 1867, Prince AUGUSTE DE BROGLIE was laboring under a very dangerous disease of the chest, and required his doctors to tell him the real truth as to his chances of recovery. The physicians recommended his going to Nice, but confessed that the only possible result of the journey would be to prolong his life by a few months. Under these circumstances the Prince declined to leave Paris, preferring to die in his own house, and have his wife and children near him to the last. The Princess was duly informed of the critical state of her husband, and in an agony of despair withdrew to her own room to communicate the sad tidings to her family. She was seated at her desk writing, when she heard the door open; she looked up, and seeing it was only M. TEULAT, the tutor, resumed her writing. Suddenly she felt a pair of burning lips pressed to her cheek (so at least says the *Figaro*)—her children's tutor had embraced her! The young Princess started angrily from her seat and made for the bell, but M. TEULAT fell on his knees before her, implored her forgiveness, and, in short, obtained it. Her confessor, however, recommended her to acquaint her husband (then, mark you, lying on his death-bed,) with what had occurred, and with an amount of Christian forbearance not common in this irreligious epoch, the Prince also forgave the rash tutor, and shook hands with him before he breathed his last. Well, the Prince died, and M. TEULAT, instead of being sent about his business, continued to educate his sons. As to what may have passed between him and the Princess there is no evidence as yet, but it would seem that he renewed his importunities, as ultimately Madame AUGUSTE DE BROGLIE had to dismiss him; and a few weeks later he was kidnapped and immured in a lunatic asylum as described above. It seems, and this is perhaps one of the most curious features in this curious case, that previous to his arrest he had been summoned to the office of M. METTETAL, the head of the municipal police, and ordered to leave Paris, and that it was on his refusal that he was lodged in a lunatic asylum on the strength of a medical certificate.

Death of a Naval Veteran in Brooklyn.

Commodore R. W. MEADE, of the United States Navy, was prostrated by a sudden attack of paralysis about noon yesterday, while in the law-office of Mr. SPOONER, in Fulton-street, Brooklyn. He was conveyed to the City Hospital, where he died at 3¼ o'clock in the afternoon. Commodore MEADE was born in Spain in 1812, and was therefore in his sixty-eighth year. He entered the naval service of the United States on the 1st April, 1826, and during these forty-four years had seen twenty years of actual service. His last cruise expired on the 9th March, 1865, and the concluding years of his life have been chiefly memorable for an unfortunate scene of family disagreements. In 1865, the *San Jacinto*, while under his command, was wrecked upon the Bahama Banks, and in a subsequent investigation of the matter by the naval authorities, Commodore MEADE was not exonerated from blame, but was suspended for a time from service. This circumstance so preyed upon his mind that he became irascible and vindictive against all who had taken part in it, threatening at divers times to take the life of Mr. B. F. CORLIES, Mr. MEIGS and Secretary WELLES. The circumstances under which he threatened to shoot his son-in-law, Mr. LANDIS, in 1868, and his consequent incarceration in the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum are still fresh in the minds of many of our readers. His subsequent liberation and the judicial inquiry in December, 1868, which preceded it, are also sufficiently well known. Commodore MEADE had a previous severe paralytic attack on the 11th December, 1866, and its repetition yesterday proved, as it could scarcely fail to be, fatal.

ALLEGED BOND FORGERS.

The Culprits Seized with their Booty—Proofs of Forgery Adduced.

ABRAHAM C. BEATTY, a detective in the employ of the United States Government, who is engaged in the business of tracing out stolen United States bonds, made the acquaintance of one CHARLES P. RIGGS, who he understood would be able to put him on the track of stolen bonds. RIGGS stated that he knew parties who had stolen bonds for sale of the denomination of $1,000 each, which could be purchased for $600 each. BEATTY made an appointment with RIGGS to meet the unknown parties, in order to get a view of the bonds, and kept the appointment on Friday last. He found FRANK JONES in company with RIGGS, when the latter introduced JONES to him as the person holding the bonds. The three men then entered a back room of the liquor-store corner of Sixteenth-street and Eighth-avenue, where JONES produced two bonds purporting to be the issue of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, which subsequently proved to be forged. Although the Government detective was annoyed to find that the bonds were not of United States issue, his comrade in the case, Detective HEIDELBERG, of the Second Precinct, took up the matter and arrested JONES and RIGGS, as BEATTY had agreed to pay JONES $700 and RIGGS $500 for the two bonds, thereby showing that the two men had guilty knowledge of the forgeries, though they professed that the bonds were of genuine issue.

When the prisoners were arraigned before Justice DOWLING, yesterday, at the Tombs, the above facts were recorded in the form of affidavits, and HORATIO N. OTIS, of Twenty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, made an additional one, in which he stated that he had examined the bonds found in possession of the accused, and as he was Secretary of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, he pronounced them forgeries, the name "H. N. Otis" signed thereto not being in his handwriting, and wholly unauthorized.

JAY GOULD, President of the Erie Railway, also made an affidavit, in which he stated that he had examined the signature "Jay Gould," which appeared on the back of the bonds found in the possession of the accused. He pronounced the same a forgery, as he had never seen the bonds before.

The prisoners were remanded for examination, as other witnesses are to be forthcoming.

DARING JAIL BREAKING.

Escape of Two Desperate Convicts from the Yorkville Court Prison—Singular Conduct of the Night Watchman.

A very bold and daring effort was made last night by two well-known convicts to escape from the prison attached to the Yorkville Prison, at Fifty-seventh-street, near Third-avenue, which proved successful, and the men are now at large. They are TEDDY RYAN and JAS. SMITH, two old offenders, recently released from Sing Sing Prison. They were locked up in the cells on a charge of picking a lady's pocket. Justice COULTER had the case in charge and held the accused for examination. RYAN was also accused of having stolen $2,500 worth of diamond jewelry from Mrs. ELIZABETH FRELIGH, while in a house in Rivington-street, a few weeks ago. Justice BIXAY had RYAN under examination on the latter charge. Both men were locked up in one of the large double cells on the second tier of the prison.

About 9½ o'clock, SAMUEL P. ATKINSON, a one-legged man, who sits as night watchman in the prison, left his post, ostensibly to see his silk child, placing the prison in charge of two women who are serving out short sentences while working in the kitchen. A few minutes after his departure these women heard a bare-footed man pass down the corrider, and on their asking what it was, they were threatened with death by some one who appeared to be armed. They then ran up stairs, and shouted "Watch," "murder," "police" at the same time hearing a desperate assault made upon the outer door of the prison on the west side of the building. The noise of repeated blows on the door lasted saveral minutes, and had ceased only a few minutes before the night watchman returned.

The outer door was then open, and the two prisoners gone. Their cell door had been forced open at the top, and a large piece of wood jammed into the opening, thus enabling RYAN and SMITH to crawl through, they leaving first divested themselves of nearly all their clothing. The outer door had been forced open from the inside with two large and powerful jimmies, which were found on the floor near the broken lock, and the inference is that the prisoners were unaided in their efforts. The Police were soon notified, and a general alarm was sent out to secure the arrest of the convicts, though there is no hope of success.

Reception at the Union League Club—The Swedish Minister Greeted by a Distinguished Company.

An unusually brilliant reception took place last evening at the Union League Club-house. The recipient was Mr. C. EDWARD HABICHT, for the past twenty-four years Consul-General at this port of Norway and Sweden. Mr. HABICHT leaves by the *Cuba* on Wednesday next to take charge of the banking-house which HENRY CLEWS & Co. have established in London. He will also assume the duties of Consul at London for the Kingdoms of Norway and Sweden. Mr. HABICHT was noted during the rebellion as an uncompromising and zealous supporter of the Union cause. The beautiful theater of the Union League Cub was crowded with a distinguished company. Not less than 400 people were present; among them A. T. Stewart, Horace Greeley, J. W. Simonton, Judge Russel, Edward Schell, Judge Davies, Col. Frank E. Howe, W. F. Lanier, Peter Cooper, S. B. Ruggles, Judge Roosevelt, W. M. Fleiss, Lester Wallack, Jacob Vermilye, Stephen Hyatt, Richard Schell, Dr. Doremus, Frank Leslie, Moses H. Grinnell, E. Geo. Squier and others.

During the evening Mr. HABICHT was warmly greeted by the leading men present. No speeches were made, but many warm expressions for Mr. HABICHT'S success in his new sphere were tendered him. With music, conversation, and a magnificent repast, a very pleasant evening was spent by all.

Public Meeting of the Thirteenth Ward Edward J. Shandley Association—Nomination of Judge Shandley for Sheriff.

A grand out-door meeting of the members and friends of the Thirteenth Ward Edward J. Shandley Association, was held last evening, at the corner of Clinton and Delancey streets, for the purpose of indorsing the recent action of Hon. WM. M. TWEED on the passage of the charter, and of nominating Judge EDWARD J. SHANDLEY for Sheriff. Mr. JOHN N. ANDREWS presided and the attendance was large and demonstrative. A set of resolutions were unanimously adopted supporting the conduct of Mr. TWEED and pledging the members to support Judge SHANDLEY as a candidate for the Shrievalty. Addresses were delivered by Judge SHANDLEY, MORRIS A. CLEWES, Assistant District-Attorney FELLOWES and others, in support of the object of the meeting. During the evening the usual electioneering displays took place, and the services of a brass band were in requisition. The meeting dispersed in good order.

Case of Alleged Arson.

WILLIAM PEASE was charged with arson before Justice SCOTT, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, on complaint of Fire-Marshal BRACKETT. The accused was alleged to have instigated the firing of the tug-boat *Jonathan Chase*, of which he was owner, on the 9th of January last, while the vessel was under steam in the Bay. WILLIAM MCKENNA, engineer of the tug-boat, testified to having overheard a conversation between PEASE and JOHN DALTON, Captain of the tug-boat, in relation to the destruction of the *Jonathan Chase*. The act was represented to have been committed for the purpose of securing the insurance on the vessel. The examination in the case will take place this morning.

Loss of Life by a Ferry-Boat Collision.

As the ferry-boat *Union* was starting from her slip at Fulton Ferry, at about noon yesterday, she ran against a small row-boat, manned by two fishermen. The pilot immediately signaled for the engineer to back water, and one of the men sprang upon the deck of the *Union* and was saved. The other, named PETER CONK, jumping from the boat into the water, was drowned.

The steamers which left this port for Europe yesterday were all filled with passengers. This is the beginning of the annual exodus of Americans for foreign parts.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

AB ASTRIS.

How know we, but in yonder shining space,
Some gracious Being with His peers alight—
Seraphic in the scale of life, and blest
Even as we guess the happy angels are—
But such a fortunate one, upon the course
To some fair star, may check his mates awhile,
And point to this our Earth, and gently say:

"In that dark planet—slowly round its sun
Turning an arid girth, while either pole
Is ice, but midway on whose rugged sides
There springs a thick-set verdure into growth,
Forced by the vapors of perturbed seas—
Within that world a race, less blest than we,
Dwell, and eke out their lives with sordid toil.
A sad and feeble folk, of narrowed sense;
Their forms are weak and wan, and grinding pains
Subdue them, burning heat and biting cold;
Their simply-counted years are brief as few,
And into sunless graves successive tribes
In mournful generations wander down.
Yet that eternal knowledge, unrevealed,
Which breathes through all created things, and lifts
Ourselves thus nearer to its Source unknown—
Something of this is theirs, feeding desire
To question more and so to work and thrive
After their fashion; and the secret laws
Of beauty and of force, they seek them out
And bend them to their use, and then—they die.
A sad, sad race, a melancholy world!
Since what is sent to light their little round
Breeds in them vain ambitions, and they yearn
For immortality, and haply find
Something within of an immortal sort,
To feel, and know, and love, were it but pure.
So dream they empty dreams of after-life,
Build temples for a warring host of creeds,
And strive against their fate, and strive in vain.
Is it not pitiful? They die—they die!
They lose the individual hold of thought;
And with their corporal substance, all the train
Of petty memories that made their life
Returneth whence it came. They cannot know
How low, and poor of action, is their part
In the unending scale,—where even we,
With all our clear and high intelligence,
Long-living, wisdom-crowned, are yet no more
Than the fine dust of Heaven's trackless way!"

—How know we, but this hour some glorious one
May thus compassionate and gently scorn,
As we the beasts, our unrequited lives,
And curious pity hold the happy throng
High-poised, upon their course to some fair star?
EDMUND C. STEDMAN.

—The Galaxy for May.

BLANCHE TREGUIER

The first time I saw her she was cleaning a window. She was dressed in black, and had a little white cap tied under her chin. The frills of it stood round her face like a halo, and underneath the frills peeped some stray locks of hair; hair that was neither red nor sandy, nor what we call golden, but the color of the silk wound from the pale yellow cocoons that one sees sometimes in the silk markets in Italy. She came and went, answering somebody who was calling from below, while I, who had just arrived at St. Aignan by the night diligence, sat disconsolate on top of my boxes in the red-tiled salon on Mme. Landerneau's first floor, in No. 49 Rue du Chat qui file, waiting till Madame got my room ready, and brought me some hot coffee. "*Tiens!*" she had said coolly, when remonstrated with for not having been prepared to receive me when I had written to warn her; "*tiens!*" Mademoiselle did write, it is true, and I don't deny it. But I said to myself, I dare say she will change her mind now the weather has turned chilly. You will not have to wait long, however, Mademoiselle; your rooms are perfectly clean, only a little dusty."

I sat still, looking, I dare say, very tired and cross, staring absently across from my open window on one side of the court to the window that was being cleaned by the girl with the blond hair on the other side of the court. Presently she shot a glance across to me with a pair of beautiful, mischievous, unfathomable brown eyes; a glance that took in all the situation, as they say, of the *salon* of No. 49 in an instant. Thus—middle-aged lady, new lodger, plenty of boxes; wanting bath, bed, breakfast, everything; Madame Landerneau behindhand as usual, puffing and blowing, screaming at Marthe in the kitchen, looking high and low for her keys, which are in her outside pocket, banging everything about, and wondering why people will come when she has made up her mind not to expect them. "Yes, yes; I know all about it," said the brown eyes, as plainly as possible. Then with a parting flick of her blue duster, a parting glance up at the six window-panes shining without a speck in the morning sun, and a look of mingled pity and amusement across the court to me, she shut the window, and vanished.

Before the end of the week I had persuaded Mme. Landerneau to dust my rooms thoroughly. I had placed rugs here and there on the red-tiled floor, and scarlet hangings round the chimney-piece to keep my fire warm. I had silenced two of the three antiquated clocks of which my landlady was so proud, and I had made her understand that whenever I went upon any of the short excursions on account of which I had made St. Aignan my head-quarters, she was to expect me back at the time I fixed for my return, and not have any opinion of her own on the point.

Sitting in the dusk after my solitary dinner, on my return from one of these excursions, I could see into my neighbor's room across the court. Her lamp was lit, and she was ironing busily. A row of ugly, old woman's nightcaps hung before the fire, crisp and steaming. Three little white embroidered caps lay on the faded red sofa by the fireside. She had just finished ironing a fourth, and was in the act of trying it on, when I looked up. Thought I, "Some coquettish little bourgeoise, no doubt. She will stick pink bows into her cap, and be very fine at high mass to-morrow."

On Sunday afternoon, as I looked out of window debating whether it were best to take umbrella or parasol, I saw two ladies descend a staircase that belonged to a separate block of buildings on the other side of the court. They had prayer-books in their hands, and wore bonnets. They crossed the court and entered Rue du Chat qui file by the long narrow passage belonging to Madame Landerneau's house. I did not see the face of the elder lady; the face of the younger was that of my ironing woman, my window-cleaner, the bourgeoise with the brown eyes and the blond hair. But the bonnet on her head this afternoon told me in language not to be mistaken that she was no bourgeoise, but a daughter of a good house, as they say at Aignan. I believe that at that time, had a bourgeoise ventured into the street with a bonnet on, her neighbors would have mobbed her, and torn her head-dress into shreds. St. Aignan has the railway now, and gas, and flagged pavements, and many other innovations, and the bourgeoises have left off observing their old sumptuary laws; indeed, I believe all the young ones wear bonnets and kid gloves on Sundays; but it was far otherwise at the time of which I write.

One Winter's day, when the snow fell thick, and the white glare from the roofs filled and chilled my sitting-room beyond endurance, in spite of my scarlet curtains and my log fire, a timid, uncertain knock came to my outer door. Mme. Landerneau and I had had a "difference" that morning about answering the door. She was paid for attendance, which she supposed to include getting my coffee of a morning, making my bed in time for me to get into at night, and stopping to have a chat whenever she brought me a letter or a newspaper. She had no objection to answer the door either, if she were in the way. If not—if she happened to be up-stairs in her apple-room, or down-stairs among her wine-casks, or nodding, or gossiping with a neighbor out of window—why, then any reasonable lodger would get up and answer the door herself. I had been roused that morning from a delicious sleep and a dream about a chime of bells, by a peddler who had entered my room after knocking and ringing in vain at the outer door, and who insisted on selling me lithographs and soap and hair-pins and brushes. After that it was necessary to come to an understanding with Madame Landerneau. "Oh, of course, since Mademoiselle insists upon it," she said, and as she went away I heard her muttering to herself and grunting, "Ugh! as obstinate as a Bretonne!" Madame Landerneau was a Normandy woman, and believed no good thing could come out of Brittany.

I sat still, wondering whether the door would be opened or not. After the third appeal to the bell I owned that Madame Landerneau had proved the stronger, and got up meekly to open the door myself. I was rewarded by seeing a Princess in disguise—the girl with the brown eyes and the blond hair, hair that looked as if all the hair-dressers in St. Aignan had been spending the morning over it. She stood and curtsied low, with mingled grace and pride, a Princess if ever there was one. I curtsied too, and bid her enter.

"Mademoiselle," she said, as she dropped into the seat of honor, my biggest arm-chair, "a letter was brought to us this morning which was directed to me—or rather to a person with a name much resembling mine. The postman, seeing no street marked, concluded it must be for me. I am Blanche Tréguier, and I did not know there was another person of the same name in St. Aignan or out of it. We did not know the handwriting, and, hearing there was a strange lady lodging in this house, my mother thought I had better show her the letter, as she might be its owner."

The letter was mine; my correspondent, a woman who never remembers street or number, and keeps no address-book. It is a wonder how any of her letters get to their owners. It was a wonder I got mine, then.

"My name is Blanche Tregave," I said, "and I, too, did not know that there was another of the name in St. Aignan or out of it. I am Cornish, Mademoiselle; you should be Bretonne, I think."

"Yes, I am Bretonne," said the girl, with proud humility. "But—I have very few relations."

Was she afraid I was going to claim relationship? Had she been Cornish, I should certainly have called her "cousin." But I had not even Cornish cousins. I was without a relation in the world. I told her so.

"That must be rather dull," she said, gazing away I know not where with her unfathomable brown eyes. "I should not like that. On the mother's side I have a few relations, and—I have Mamma."

"If it is agreeable to Mme. Tréguier, I will do myself the honor to make her acquaintance," I said, feeling curious to know what the mother of my Princess in disguise was like.

Blanche Tréguier answered that her mother would be enchanted; but there was a want of alacrity in the tone in which she said the words which warned me it was possible Mme. Tréguier would be anything but enchanted.

Mme. Tréguier, my landlady informed me, was a widow lady who kept the *bureau de tabac*—tobacconist's shop—tobacco being a Government monopoly, the places in which it is sold are not styled shops, but *bureaux*—in Rue de l'Eperon. She was as poor as a rat, but would take nothing from anybody, friends or relations; she preferred keeping her bureau and being independent, like a bourgeoise. The girl was well enough; she always had a smile for you as she passed. But the mother was a regular Bretonne, proud down to the end of her skinny fingers.

I found Mme. Tréguier, indeed, very proud. Had it not been that Blanche, with all her pride, had a certain winsome way about her, I think I should have not repeated my visit. I believe Mme. Tréguier considered me a doubtful character. I was a woman who lived alone, who had arrived at St. Aignan by the diligence; with plenty of boxes, it was true, but no maid. She did not know that I had only traveled in the diligence because I wanted to know what it was like, that I never intended to trust myself to it a second time, and that I had no maid because I had broken loose from my English Sarah after bearing her tyranny for fifteen years. Everybody was getting emancipated, and why not I?

But I found the way to Mme. Tréguier's heart at last. One day I put on a wonderful cashmere shawl sixty years old, and paid Madame a visit in her bureau, where she sat in a cloud of smoke. She rose up quite flurried and distressed.

"You here, Mademoiselle? This is no place for you. The duties of my position keep me here, but I have a drawing-room for my friends upstairs. You will find Blanche there."

But I sat down resolutely in spite of the horrible smoke, saying that I was in the mood for an hour's chat with her, and had sought her where I knew she was to be found. That hour's sitting, and my ancient shawl, won Mme. Tréguier's poor proud heart. "I like those old patterns so much better than the modern ones," said the poor woman, taking up one end of the faded garment. "This reminds me of the shawl my grandmother—she was a Plouergast—had given to her on her wedding-day. She often told me about it."

I said I loved old things, and would like to see it. "Alas, I have it not," she said, with a blush and a sigh. Some time after I learnt that the shawl, along with other heirlooms of still greater value and antiquity, had been sold to her cousin, a Plouergast, and wife of the Prefect of Clermont, to enable her to send Blanche to the Sacré Cœur for a year. That year of schooling, just at the time of her first communion, was all the regular instruction the child had ever had. It was a comfort to poor Mme. Tréguier to think that her property had not passed out of the family; and it was a comfort, too, to think that Blanche had for a short time been associated with girls of her own rank. The first communion was, naturally, an epoch in girls' lives. They dated later events from it, and remembered in after life who had been their companions on the first communion-day.

"If Blanche is ever able to mix in society," said Mme. Tréguier, "she has the nucleus of a set of acquaintances. My position can never be humbler, and I may rise. I do not see how, but I like to think it possible, for Blanche's sake."

Meanwhile, Blanche's existence was dull and colorless enough. Her young companions of the Sacré Cœur had forgotten her. Now and then a friend of her mother's, neither so poor nor so proud, nor perhaps her equal in birth, would spend a dull half hour in the little sitting-room. Once a month Madame allowed herself a Sunday evening out, and then Blanche accompanied her to a whist party at Mme. la Présidente's. But the poor child confided to me that she hated whist, and would stay at home, only that then mother would have to carry the lantern herself. Poor things! their energies were all bent to the solving of the sad and difficult problem: How to look like gentlewomen on a thousand francs a year!

"I sometimes think," said Blanche one day, "that it is a great pity I was ever born. If I were out of the way, my mother would be able to spend twice as much upon herself. I shall be glad when I am twenty-five, because then I shall be able to go to market alone, since it is only around the corner of the next street. When I think of all the money that old Filomène Batz has had for going to market with me ever since I was a child of eleven, I feel quite angry; and really, when I pay the old creature every month, though 'tis but a trifle, I feel as if it were my heart's blood. If I had all the money in a box that mamma has paid her these years, how happy I should be!"

"And what would you do with it, my pet?"

"I should put it by, and add to it little by little," she said in an eager whisper. "And in some years from this I should have enough, adding what I get by embroidery, to buy Mamma a shawl to wear when she goes to church every morning. I can't bear her to go to the 5 o'clock mass, the servants' mass, as she does all the year round," said Blanche impatiently. "If she had not me to maintain, she would be able to have a real cashmere, and pay some one to take care of the bureau while she went to High Mass, like all the St. Aignan ladies. Oh, I know, I have calculated it many times. When I think of all poor Mamma has endured," she continued, "it makes me so sad that I can't say my prayers properly. And of course Mamma must feel her position much more than I do mine, for I am only a Baron's daughter, but she is the daughter of a Marquis."

We were in Mme. Tréguier's kitchen, and Blanche was at her wash-tub when she made this speech. So these were all Blanche's aspirations at eighteen!

One Spring morning, Blanche, who had been busy with her household work since 5 o'clock, came hastily into my sitting-room, exclaiming, "It is too detestable!" with a little angry stamp of her foot, as she stopped in front of me.

"What is too detestable?" I asked coolly, rather amused at the proud little thing's babyish petulance.

"Everything! My cap!"—she tore it off her head—"the pitcher! He—yes, he is a most detestable, forward, presuming young man!"

Was it possible any one could have been rude to Blanche? I began in my turn to feel angry, and begged her to tell me all.

Blanche, instead, began to cry bitterly. "It was not meant for an insult, perhaps," she sobbed, as soon as she could speak; "but it is quite as bad as if it were. I feel insulted whether he meant it or not."

By degrees I got her to tell me what it was. She had forgotten to fetch water from the well in the court the night before, and had been obliged therefore to go down that morning. She had waited till 7 o'clock, because the servants belonging to the four families who took their water from that well would have got their supplies by that time, and if no one saw Blanche drawing water, no one would be reminded of Mme. Tréguier's want of a servant.

"Of course," said Blanche, drying her eyes for a minute, "I know they know we keep no servant, but if they don't see me doing menial work, I don't care."

"My poor little ostrich! And this time a servant did see you—a man servant, was it?"

"No, ah no, it was a great deal worse than that," Blanche sobbed, leaning her head on my lap. "It was a gentleman who saw me! I had stopped to take breath, for the pitcher was heavy. And he was running down-stairs, and then he said something—I don't know what—and seized hold of the pitcher. I never gave him leave. He actually carried it up to our door. I was struck dumb; I didn't even say 'Thank you;' and I am very glad I didn't. The impertinence of those young men!"

I tried to persuade Blanche that the young man had only been moved by a proper feeling of compassion at seeing a young woman toiling up stairs with a heavy pitcher. But Blanche did not choose to take that view of the matter.

"If he had supposed me to be a young lady he would have waited till I had given him leave, before venturing to touch anything belonging to me. I will take care never to be mistaken for a bourgeoise again. I will wear a hideous woolen thing on my head instead of a cap, and I will fetch water before any one in the house is stirring, or else go without."

"And deprive your mother of her morning coffee, proud, selfish child?"

"I can't help it," said Blanche defiantly. "If I were rich, oh then I'd be humble enough! But my pride is all I've got, and I mean to keep it."

One day, about a month after this, Mme. Tréguier sent me a message to beg I would come to her in her bureau. I went down, wondering what could be her need of me; for, though by going there once I had in a manner established a claim on her friendship, I had never ventured there again, except to buy postage-stamps.

She told me in little disjointed, hurried sentences, while people were going in and out,—for it was market-day, and all the country people were getting their snuff-boxes and tobacco-pouches filled for the week,—that she had had an offer of marriage for Blanche, and that she was in a puzzle, and wanted to talk it all over. I knew well enough the comfort of being able to talk a thing over, so I ensconced myself behind the counter, and actually sold two sous' worth of tobacco for Madame, while she told me what lay on her mind.

The name of the young man was Tristan de Kermartin; he was a sous-lieutenant in a regiment of the line. He was as noble and as proud as the Tréguiers, "but, thank Heaven!" said poor Madame with a sigh, "not in such narrow circumstances." But yet he was far from rich, and if Blanche married him she would be obliged to be a careful housekeeper. M. de Kermartin had been most explicit as to his family and circumstances. The great hitch—that of Blanche's want of money—he did not choose to consider a hitch at all. As for the caution-money required by Government before an officer is allowed to marry, he had offered to supply it all himself.

"It shows that he really wishes to marry Blanche," said Mme. Tréguier, with a mixture of pride and pleasure and sadness. "But, oh! to think that I have not even a dowry of 3,500 francs for my poor child!"

When Mme. Tréguier had said all she wished to say, I left her, promising to run in again in a day or two. She was going to see her confessor about it, she said, and should probably abide by his decision. I believe M. de Kermartin's genealogy made her more inclined to him than anything else. When I went to Mme. Tréguier's, two days after, I found the confessor there, and a young man, a good-looking fellow, who was M. de Kermartin. Then it was all settled! I thought Blanche had made up her mind easily enough, but of course it was no affair of mine. I felt glad I had heard all Madame's talk without offering a single word of advice. I would not for any consideratian have accepted the responsibility of that young creature's weal or woe, in ever so small a degree.

"Mademoiselle," said Blanche when the two gentlemen were gone; "do you know who he is? He is the detestable young man!"

Mme. Tréguier looked mystified. "Blanche," she said reproachfully; "M. le Curé told you you had but to say a word, and——"

"Oh, Maman, I am well content," laughed Blanche; "I daresay I may get used to him in time."

The wooing went smoothly enough, I believe, but I saw little of Blanche for some time. One day, when I was accusing her to myself of being fickle, and debating whether I would go and see her or stand upon my dignity and wait for her to come and see me, she came in suddenly, announcing that she had something very particular to ask me about.

"Mademoiselle, I want to earn some money! I've wanted to before, but now I really must. M. Tristan has been talking to Mamma about the caution-money. He wants—that is—he doesn't want to wait. But I—the more I think, the more I dislike the idea of his giving it. He would be buying me—and I'll be bought by nobody," said Blanche, scornfully. "If three thousand five hundred francs are necessary for me to marry, they shall come from my hand—and I'll be beholden to nobody for them."

"If you really wish to earn money," I said, "I would advise your setting up a shop, close to your mother's. You might set up a wool shop, or something of that sort, and get on very well, I daresay."

"But the capital?"

"I would supply that. I have the means."

"Dear, kind, good Mademoiselle! But no, I should be in your debt, and I could not bear that. It seems to me I should not love you as I do if I owed you money."

"That would be unjust to me, Blanche."

"Perhaps. But I can't help myself; you know I can't. If I knew I could pay you back instantly, I'd take the money without hesitation. But there! what is the good of talking? I know Mamma would die rather than see me keep a shop. Try to think of something else, Mademoiselle, pray."

I did think of something else, to which Mme. Tréguier was brought with some difficulty to give her consent. I found for Blanche a place as nursery governess in an English family, where she would have forty pounds a year. Poor child! she danced for joy when I told her the situation was hers, if she would accept it. I warned her that she would be homesick and worried, and vexed in a thousand ways; that she must make up her mind to endure without complaining.

"I'll care for nothing, so long as I earn this money for myself," was her resolute answer.

Four years after this, I went to St. Aignan to see the Tréguiers. Blance was at home. Her employer's children had grown beyond her teaching, and she was going to look for another situation. M. de Kermartin was there too; he had come to beg that there might be no further delay. War had been declared with Austria; his regiment might be ordered to Italy any moment. Of the three thousand five hundred francs Blanche had set herself to earn, nine hundred were still wanting. He entreated Blanche to accept the nine hundred and make him happy. If the regiment once received orders to march, it would be too late.

Blanche was immovable. "I will never be bought for nine hundred francs!" she said, scornfully, when M. de Kermartin was gone, and I, feeling drawn toward him, began to plead his cause.

"He is good, he is faithful, as you say," she cried; "but I cannot do it. Alas! do not ask me, Mademoiselle."

Would she take the money from me? Call it a loan or a gift, as she pleased. I was ready and anxious to give it.

"What! Begin my married life in debt? Never!"

All our arguments were thrown away, and I believe both M. de Kermartin and I left St. Aignan with our hearts feeling sore toward Blanche. He was ordered off with his regiment to Italy.

My anger vanished, however, when Mme. Tréguier wrote telling me that her daughter was wearing herself out with anxiety; and when Blanche wrote, confessing that she had been too proud, and that she wished, now it was too late, that she had taken my money. In August, I went again to St. Aignan. Then followed the days of Magenta and Solferino; days of illumination and speechifying and horrible carnage. Proclamations were made by the Maire. The army had performed prodigies of valor. The inhabitants were invited to decorate their house fronts and light up their windows, and "Vive l'Empereur!" cried the tambour and his following of ragamuffins.

On one of these sad lit-up nights, when Blanche, after putting three wax candles in each window, had gone into her room to cry by herself, Mme. Trégueir got a letter from the Colonel of M. Tristan's regiment. He had got his captaincy, he had got the cross of the Legion of Honor; for he, too, had performed prodigies of valor. And now, with a broken arm and a head cut open, the poor fellow had begged his Colonel to write and ask Mme. Tréguier and her daughter to meet him at Toulon. The invalids were being sent home, and he would be among them.

"He must be out of his mind to ask such a thing, said Mme. Tréguier to me. "He does not reflect on the expense. And even had I the money, how could I leave the bureau? He ought to know, that if I could afford to pay an assistant I should not sit behind the counter myself."

She would have written to excuse herself from coming, but I prevented her. I made her understand that I wished to do something to show my regard for M. de Kermartin, and that my taking her place as her daughter's traveling companion would show it sufficiently. There was a moment's hesitation, but the request was put so as to shield her pride—it was not herself I was anxious to oblige—and she consented.

That night Blanche and I set off; poor Blanche made no objection to taking my money now.

"Had I but listened to you," she said to me, as the diligence rolled and jolted along in the darkness, "I might have been on my way to nurse my husband."

I did what I could to cheer her up. The best thing was the traveling as fast as express trains and posthorses could take us to Toulon. Leaving Blanche at the hotel, I went to the Ministère de la Guerre to find out whether the invalids of M. de Kermartin's regiment had arrived, and was told that a thousand, of which his company formed a part, would enter to-morrow.

"Will the invalids walk, Monsieur?" I inquired in surprise.

"Those that have legs will walk, those that have none will ride," was the answer.

Blanche's spirits rose when I told her that M. de Kermartin would probably march with his company.

"I ought to be thankful his legs are all right, at least," she said.

Early on the morrow we drove outside the Porte d'Italie, intending to wait there for the arrival of the soldiers. But we were told that no carriages would be allowed to stand till they had marched past. We had no alternative but to send the carriage back and stand waiting under a broiling sun in the midst of the filthy, noisy crowd that collected outside the Porte as the morning went by. Blanche made no complaint, but stood looking for the cloud of dust in the distance. At last they appeared, ragged, haggard, limping, the brave, victorious thousand. Every now and then, some one would rush forward from the crowd and clasp a poor fellow round the neck, and drag him back into a group of people, more than half women; and there would be vociferatings and embracings and words of tenderness intermingled with vile swearing. Blanche looked at one group. "I envy those creatures; nothing restrains them," she said bitterly, and turned away. The ragged victors marched past, Blanche, with strained eyes, looking from one to the other. When the last rank had entered the Porte d'Italie, she turned to me with a cry: "He is not here, he is dead!"

The crowd had receded; she and I were left alone. I took her inside the archway, and begged a corporal on duty to let us sit for a moment on the bench. He was civil, and ordered a soldier to fetch Blanche a cup of water. The man brought it in a tin cup. Blanche took it weeping: "Has my poor Tristan always had water to drink, even out of a tin cup, I wonder?" she said. I left her on the bench, and peeped out into the hot, glaring road. I saw a few stragglers on crutches. I went up to one of them and stopped him. "Tell me, *mon brave*," said I, putting a gold piece into his hand, "do you know anything of M. le Capitaine de Kermartin?"

The poor fellow stared dully at the money; he was past being thankful. "M. le Capitaine is coming in wagon number three, if he is alive," he said in a hoarse faint voice, and hobbled on after his comrades. We sat till the wagons appeared, and then we followed number three—Blanche giving a little gasp whenever a jolt or a roll occurred—on to the gate of the military hospital.

I took Blanche back to the hotel, and went out to find the chaplain of the regiment. He helped me to inquire of the right people, and also made inquiries himself; and we were told that M. de Kermartin had gone into hospital with fever, and that friends and relations would be admitted the next morning at 10 o'clock. "If M. de Kermartin's illness takes an unfavorable turn, I shall be sent for to administer the last sacraments," said the chaplain. "Is there any message you would like me to give, in case there happens to be a lucid interval before the last agony?"

I asked him to come with me to the hotel where Blanche was. I explained to her what his errand was, and left them together; for I felt that such a last message was not for me to hear.

We waited long next morning at the hospital gate before the clock struck ten. It was at any rate better for Blanche to wait there than in our room at the hotel, fancying that my watch and the hotel clocks were wrong, and that she would be defrauded of one minute of the short interview allowed. We were conducted to a ward upstairs, and were just entering when a bell was heard ringing at the end of the corridor, and our conductor bid us stand aside; the Host was coming. From every door in the corridor appeared figures, infirmary attendants, convalescents, Sisters of Charity, who all knelt as it passed. Our conductor followed, and signed to us to follow. "Who is it for?" I whispered. "Some officer who only came yesterday," was the answer. The little procession stopped half way down the ward, the Sisters of Charity knelt round a bed, we knelt too; such of the invalids as could move turned themselves on their narrow beds, and signed themselves reverently.

"Thank God! it is not Tristan," Blanche whispered, stealing her hand into mine. She remained on her knees till the little service was over and the priest had quitted the ward. "Let us go on now," she said, as she rose comforted.

The Sister who had been kneeling near us now came up and asked whom we sought.

"M. de Kermartin."

"Behold him!" she answered, indicating with her hand the bed on which the dying person lay to whom the last sacraments had just been administered.

"Are you sure? Oh, *ma sœur*, it is impossible. M. de Kermartin is quite a young man," we whispered both together.

The Sister went to the head of the bed and looked at the man's face. She signed to Blanche to come nearer. "He has got a silk chain with a little medal attached to it, round his neck. Come, and see whether you recognize it. He won't know you; don't be afraid."

Blanche stepped forward, dragging me by the hand. She went close, then gave a cry and started back. "Hush, no noise!" warned the Sister.

"My hair, my medal, my Tristan! Oh, Tristan, Tristan!" the poor child cried, flinging herself down by the bed.

"Hush, Mademoiselle, you disturb a dying man," said the Sister. "You must leave the ward."

But Blanche had got hold of a poor maimed hand that lay on the coverlet, and was kissing it and weeping over it. Instead of making her leave the ward the Sister turned away her head. "Poor thing," she said. "This is a sad case. His sister, doubtless. Madame, you will be able to tell the family that everything was done that could be done. But he came in too late. What with the fatigue and the heat, gangrene set in, and amputation of the broken arm did no good. He sank immediately. It will be all over in an hour or two. You had better take Mademoiselle away. She has been here quite long enough."

Just then there came a change over the face of the sufferer. He opened his eyes, and seemed partly to recognize Blanche.

"Poor Blanche, cruel Blanche! *Vive l'Emp——*"

"The ward is to be cleared instantly. Mesdames, you must go. Not one instant longer," said the Sister, peremptorily, as Blanche prayed to be allowed to remain. As she took us out by one door, the surgeons entered by another.

That evening we two attended poor Tristan's funeral. I had thought of one thing which had not yet occurred to Blanche. I had made arrangements by which the grave became her property forever. For a fair sum of money one may have the certainty that the grave of a departed friend will rest inviolate. If this is considered a privilege not worth securing, the plot of ground is liable to be used for a new tenant after a limited number of years. I took Blanche home to her mother. There was only one little outburst from her as we looked our last at Toulon from the carriage windows. "Ah! he never knew how much I loved him! I never knew myself till now. Henceforth my whole life shall be one prayer for him. That wretched money I was so proud to earn all alone shall be spent in masses for his soul."

Ten years after Tristan's death I went to St. Aignan and saw Blanche, and we went together to the commemorative service in the church on All Souls' day. "I think he must be happy," she said, as we walked home. "I think ten years of praying must be worth something. But if it has been worth something, it will still be worth something. So I shall go on."—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

SPEAKING FOREIGN LANGUAGES.—We often hear of somebody who boasts, or whose friends boast for him, that he speaks a foreign language like a native, is constantly mistaken for a native, and so forth. A writer in one of our weekly papers lately spoke of Mr. BURLINGAME as having been commended for his knowledge of Chinese dialects, whereas we are assured that Mr. BURLINGAME knew nothing of Chinese, and always required the presence of an interpreter. This, however, only prompts us to ask the question whether the sort of personage of whom we spoke in the opening line of this paragraph does anywhere or ever did exist? We want to be convinced of the existence of the American or Englishman who speaks a foreign language "like a native," or is ever mistaken in Paris or Florence for a Frenchman or an Italian. We have one method at least of testing the probability of such a phenomenon. Which of us ever met any foreigner, however accomplished, who spoke English in such a manner as to be mistaken for an Englishman or an American? Of course, we are not speaking of a "foreigner" who was brought to this country or England when an infant and has lived here all his life. He is practically no foreigner at all; our tongue is his habitual tongue. But a genuine foreigner—did you ever meet any such who could speak English so well that you did not discover his foreign origin? KOSSUTH was a master of language; the study of English was a passion with him; and yet after ten years residence in England he could not utter one sentence which did not at once reveal him as a foreigner. LOUIS BLANC has lived more than twenty years in England; he can write and speak the language with perfect fluency and grammatical precision; but no one ever did or will mistake him for an Englishman. Almost in every sentence he uses some little unidiomatic word or phrase which would betray him if he cared to conceal his nationality. FECHTER has been ten years in England, and probably no man living has made greater efforts to obtain perfect mastery of the language; and we all know whether he has succeeded. The Russians have the best gift of tongues, but we never met a Russian whom we could mistake for an Englishman. The late ALEXANDER HERZEN, who lived many years in London, could hardly speak any English. Now, Sir, or Madame, or Miss, who, having spent a season or two in Paris or Dresden, are pleased to believe that you speak French or German like a native, be kind enough to tell us why you think you have accomplished in that time a feat which KOSSUTH and FECHTER could not accomplish in ten, nor LOUIS BLANC in twenty years? You don't actually think that you are so very much more clever and capable than KOSSUTH and FECHTER and LOUIS BLANC? Parisians pretend to find the foreign twang of the Emperor NAPOLEON III. quite obvious and *prononcé*, and the great NAPOLEON never learned to speak French like a Frenchman.—*The Galaxy.*

A CATHEDRAL CITY IN ENGLAND.—An ancient city, Cloisterham, and no meet dwelling-place for any one with hankerings after the noisy world. A monotonous, silent city, deriving an earthy flavor throughout, from its Cathedral crypt, and so abounding in vestiges of monastic graves, that the Cloisterham children grow small salad in the dust of abbots and abbesses, and make dirt pies of nuns and friars; while every plowman in its outlying fields renders to once puissant Lord Treasurers, Archbishops, Bishops, and such like, the attention which the ogre in the story-book desired to render to his unbidden visitor, and grinds their bones to make his bread. A drowsy city, Cloisterham, whose inhabitants seem to suppose, with an inconsistency more strange than rare, that all its changes lie behind it, and that there are no more to come. A queer moral to derive from antiquity, yet older than any traceable antiquity. So silent are the streets of Cloisterham (though prone to echo on the smallest provocation) that of a Summer day the sunblinds of its shops scarce dare to flap in the south wind; while the sun-browned tramps who pass along and stare, quicken their limp a little, that they may the sooner get beyond the confines of its oppressive respectability. This is a feat not difficult of achievement, seeing that the streets of Cloisterham City are little more than one narrow street by which you get into it and get out of it; the rest being mostly disappointing yards with pumps in them and no thoroughfare—exception made of the Cathedral-close, and a paved Quaker settlement, in color and general conformation very like a Quakeress's bonnet, up in a shady corner. In a word, a city of another and a bygone time is Cloisterham, with its hoarse Cathedral bell, its hoarse rooks hovering about the Cathedral tower, its hoarser and less distinct rooks in the stalls far beneath. Fragments of old wall, saint's chapel, chapter-house, convent and monastery, have got incongruously or obstructively built into many of its houses and gardens, much as kindred jumbled notions have become incorporated into many of its citizens' minds. All things in it are of the past. Even its single pawnbroker takes in no pledges, nor has he for a long time, but offers vainly an unredeemed stock for sale, of which the costlier articles are dim and pale old watches, apparently in a slow perspiration, tarnished sugar-tongs with ineffectual legs, and odd volumes of dismal books. The most abundant and the most agreeable evidences of progressing life in Cloisterham are the evidences of vegetable life in its many gardens. Even its drooping and despondent little theatre has its poor strip of garden, receiving the foul fiend, when he ducks from its stage into the infernal regions, among scarlet beans or oyster-shells, according to the season of the year.—*The Mystery of Edwin Drood, by Charles Dickens.*

BRILLIANT CONVERSATION.—Half a dozen clever men, when they get together, almost inevitably begin to aim at brilliant conversation; and brilliant conversation, as a general rule, is exceedingly tiresome. We sometimes lament the loss of the art, and wish that we could have heard JOHNSON and BURKE calling out each other's powers. The wish is natural enough; yet I have little doubt that if any conversation was written down precisely as it was spoken, and not as it ought to have been spoken, it would be scarcely possible to read it. The successful hits have come down to us, while the failures have perished; and we rashly infer that the surviving gains are a fair sample of the average staple. The inference is surely wrong. BOSWELL is always sneering at GOLDSMITH for his efforts to cut in and shine in the conversation, and laughs at the blunders which ensued when he happened to succeed. GOLDSMITH's biographers have been very indignant, and have tried to prove that he was really brilliant—as though they knew better than those who had talked to him over a hundred dinner tables. The true line of defense, it seems to me, would be different. I should admit that GOLDSMITH's talk was silly and blundering, and claim it as a merit. Who does not sympathize with the efforts of a sociable man to break down a monopoly of talk, and still more with the desire to substitute a little wholesome nonsense for sententious epigrams and ponderous witticisms? I have, I confess, a weakness for JOHNSON which rather struggles against my convictions; but I have a strong impression that GOLDSMITH's blundering was a pleasant relief even to the great doctor's vigorous hard-hitting; and still more d[illegible] tenths o[illegible] be brilliant[illegible] lence is decay[illegible] we have no longe[illegible] which there was perfect [illegible] every man's intimate knowledge of [illegible] bors' weaknesses led to [illegible] closer fencing than is often practicable in a mixed assembly, but partly, too, because we have grown wise enough to know that the value of social meetings depends upon perfect relaxation of mind, and the absence of any effort to sparkle and astonish.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

LETTERS FROM GREAT MEN.

A recently-published life of Sir GEORGE SINCLAIR, Bart., contains the following interesting letters and notes:

The Queen and Bishop Waldegrave.—"I remember that, some years ago, on being shown by the Hon. S. WALDEGRAVE, a magnificently-bound volume which the Queen had given him for a present, I was rather puzzled to know how the inscription by her Majesty could accord with the fact which it expressed. The inscription, written in the Queen's own hand, was: 'To the HON. SAMUEL WALDEGRAVE, Lord Bishop of Carlisle, from his affectionate cousin, VICTORIA.' On asking the late most excellent Bishop how the relationship was made out, he said that in the reign of Queen ANNE an ancestor of his married a German Princess, who was an ancestor of Queen VICTORIA, and that in virtue of that marriage her Majesty always spoke of him as her cousin."

A Letter from Lord Derby.—"I delayed thanking you, in Lady DERBY's name, for the geese and mountain dew till I could tell you that they have been subjected to the criticism of the Duke of CAMBRIDGE and a party who have been sporting here; and I am happy to be able to announce that the verdict was triumphantly in their favor. The 'dew,' especially, was thought so highly of that I should take it as a favor if you can and will purchase for me a case of the same quality, say about two dozen bottles, and I will pay you like an honest man. Your friend Mr. GRUNEISEN is an excellent man, but he writes an execrable hand. * * * Thanks for what you are doing for the Lancashire distress."

Lord Derby on the Cession of Savoy.—"The last forty-eight hours have completely stripped off the masks from both Emperor and King, and have shown themselves and their motives in the clearest, if not in the cleanest point of view. * * * I am of opinion that all confidence in the sincerity of the Emperor is forever destroyed, and that we must look henceforth to the necessity of being thoroughly prepared for a rupture with him whenever the necessities of his position make it his policy to come to an open quarrel."

Lord Derby to Sir George as a Widower.—I have always thought that to the survivor of those who have enjoyed a long life of married happiness the best consolation, next to the conviction of the assured happiness of the departed, must be the knowledge that in the course of nature the separation cannot be for a very lengthened period. Whatever other or better comfort you are capable of receiving under such a bereavement, may He give you, who only can."

Letter from Mr. Disraeli.—"I do not pretend to be a correspondent, as I have often told you. I am overworked, otherwise I should be very glad to communicate with you, of all men, in the spirit, and bathe the memory sometimes in those delicious passages of ancient songs which your unrivaled scholarship so beautifully commands. My dear friend JOHN MANNERS writes to me every week, now he is shut out from Parliament, and expects no return; but he gives me his impressions and counsels, often the clearer for his absence from our turbulent and excited scene. . . . On Tuesday will commence one of the most important debates that ever took place in the House of Commons. I shall reserve myself, I apprehend, to the end. It will last several nights. There is a passage about usury, and which I fancied was in *Juvenal*, but I could not light on it as I threw my eye over the pages yesterday. Notwithstanding our utilitarian senate, I wish, if possible, that the noble Roman spirit should sometimes be felt in the House of Commons, expressed in its own magnificent tongue. I have of late years ventured sometimes on this, and not without success."

From Mr. Carlyle on Lady Sinclair's death, &c.—"'It is the way of all the earth;' yea, and has been since man was first made. And yet there is a strange originality in it to every one of us when it comes upon him in its course. I grieve to think how sad you are. Words are very idle, so are wishes; I will say no more on the subject. Time, by degrees, smooths away the first asperities; then Death has a kind of bland aspect, most sad but also most sacred: the one home appointed to us all.

I am still kept overwhelmingly busy here; my strength slowly diminishing, my work progressing still more slowly—my heart really almost broken. In some six or eight months—surely not longer than eight—I hope to have at last done; it will be the gladdest day I have seen for ten years back, pretty much the one glad day! I have still half a volume to do; still a furious struggle, and *tour de force*, as there have been many, to wind matters up in half a volume. But this is the last, if I can but do it; and if health holds out in any fair measure, I always hope I can.

Your pamphlet on Napoleon has never come. I am happy to agree entirely in what you say about that renowned Corsican gentleman, and about his sham synonym of these present times, which I still more heartily dissent from, and even take the liberty of despising. Probably nothing can be written upon them that will do much good. There is such an outpouring of disloyal platitudes and vocal jackassery, of every figure, in these times, as quite disgusts one with the pen and almost with the tongue itself. Farewell dear sir; may your pious heart soon compose itself and be able to say—what wisdom has in all dialects prescribed since wisdom first was—'Good is the will of the Lord.'"

CURIOUS ANTIPATHIES.—HENRY III. of France, though he had driven his enemies before him at Jarnac, trembled from head to foot at the sight of a cat. When a hare crossed the celebrated Duke D'EPERNON's path, his blood stagnated in his veins. ALBERT, a brave Field-Marshal of France, fell insensible to the ground on discovering a sucking pig served up at his own table. AMBROSE PARE mentions a gentleman who could never see an eel without fainting. There is an account of another person who would fall into convulsions at the sight of a carp. A French lady always fainted on seeing boiled lobsters. M. DE LANERE gives an account of a man who was so terrified at seeing a hedgehog that for two years he imagined his bowels were gnawed by such an animal. The same author was intimate with a very brave officer, who was so frightened at the sight of a mouse that he never dared to look at one unless he had a sword in his hand. The author of the *Turkish Spy* tells us that he would rather encounter a lion, provided he had but a weapon in his hand, than feel a spider crawling on him in the dark. Two English sailors, who had been left in charge of Dr. LIVINGSTONE's steamer at Tette, had a curious method of dealing with the traders there. Having ascertained the market price of provisions, they paid that and no more. If the traders refused to leave the steamer till the price was increased, a chameleon, of which the natives have a mortal dread, was brought out of the cabin; and the moment the natives saw the creature, they at once sprang overboard. The chameleon settled every dispute in a twinkling.—*Belgravia.*

MR. DICKENS' READINGS.—The retirement of Mr. CHARLES DICKENS as a public "Reader" of his own works has directed attention to the long period during which he has entertained audiences on both sides of the Atlantic, and has thereby brought the creator of so many household-world characters face to face with his public. When Mr. DICKENS, early in April last year, read for the last time at the Birmingham Town Hall, it was then stated, in the various advertisements, that it was at Birmingham "where he first read in public." This, however, was a mistake. Mr. DICKENS was persuaded to first make his public essay at Peterborough, in the year 1856, on behalf of the Mechanics' Institute. He imagined that the cathedral town would afford him an obscure retreat, where, in a semi-private way, he could try his powers. He was [illegible] of the neighbor[illegible] the prices of the seats were [illegible] hall was crowded; hundreds were [illegible] from the doors for lack of room; [illegible] conclusion of the reading—it was the [illegible] *Christmas Carol*—a vote of thanks [illegible] Mr. DICKENS was moved by the (late) [illegible] FITZWILLIAM, Lord-Lieutenant of the [illegible] and was seconded by the (late) Mar[illegible] of HUNTLY, Premier Marquis of Scot[illegible] I was afterward present at the first pro[illegible] reading given by Mr. DICKENS, at [illegible] close of his first successful season in [illegible] don. It was on Aug. 15, 1858, at [illegible] Corn Exchange, Wolverhampton. [illegible] reader had only got through the [illegible] few sentences descriptive of Mr. Scro[illegible] and had mentioned the clerk's "dismal little cell, a sort of tank," when an irrepressible shout of laughter burst from some one in the back seats—a clerk, probably, who d[illegible] lived in a similar tank—and at once electrified and unthawed the stiffness of the audience, who from that moment testified their delight in the most demonstrative manner. At the close of the entertainment Mr. DICKENS told me that the audience of that evening was the "quickest" and most appreciative before which he had read up to that date. As Mrs. SIDDONS wisely said, the applause of an audience not only gives confidence and encouragement to the performer, "it does more—it gives us breath."—*Once a Week.*

CASHMERE SHAWLS.—In the first place they do not all come from Cashmere. A considerable proportion of this manufacture is now carried on in British territory. Between thirty and forty years ago it was entirely confined to Cashmere. But a terrible famine visited the land, and, in consequence, numbers of the shawl-weavers emigrated to the Punjab and settled in Umritzur, Nurpur, Dinangar, Tilaknath, Jelapur and Loodianah, in all of which places the manufacture continues to flourish. The best shawls of Punjab manufacture are made at Umritzur, which is also an emporium of the trade. But none of these can compete with the best shawls made in Cashmere itself. This is partly because the Punjab manufacturers are not able to obtain the finest species of wool, and partly on account of the inferiority of their dyeing, the excellence of which, in Cashmere, is attributed to some chemical peculiarity in the water. The adulteration of the best wool with that of inferior kinds has been largely practiced of late years, and dealers have made many complaints on the subject. One of the worst effects of this adulteration is the shrinking of those portions of the garment in which it is employed after exposure to the action of water. In Cashmere there are severe penal restrictions to the practice; and in our own territories a company or guild has been formed to authenticate the genuine articles by means of trade-marks, the imitation of which may be punished by law. It has already been mentioned that a similar kind of manufacture to that of Cashmere is conducted in some other parts. Thus in Delhi shawls are made of *pushmeea*, worked with silk and embroidered with gold lace. A very delicate shawl is made of the wool of a sheep found in the neighborhood of Ladak and Kulu. The best wool is procurable in a village called Rampur, on the Sutlej; hence the fabric is called "Rampur chudda." This shawl (*chudda* means literally "a sheet") is of so delicate a texture that even though thick and warm, and of full size, it may be drawn through a finger-ring.—*Sidney Laman Blanchard.*

LAST DAYS OF PROF. FARADAY.—The happiness of FARADAY's life was much increased by the Queen's considerate gift to him of a residence at Hampton Court. It put him in possession of a permanent country home within easy reach of London, to which he could retire at any time for quiet and relaxation. His latest labors consisted in proving by experiment, whether the magneto-electric light—one of his greatest discoveries—could be adapted for practical use in light-houses. He chose with his usual sense of duty to undertake the whole responsibility of deciding this point, and Dr. BENCE JONES does not hesitate to say that frequent journeys to visit light-houses on the coast, and night excursions in the Channel during Winter, when seventy years old, were remote causes of his last illness. He lived to see the magneto-electric light, as adapted by Prof. HOLMES, established by the Trinity House on his recommendation as a practical part of our light-house system, thus bringing the discoveries in his laboratory to bear upon one of the grandest and most useful objects of human endeavors, in "guiding the mariner across the dark and dreary waste of water." And so, if by this final devotion to the cause of humanity, no less than of science, his life was shortened, it ended as it was wholly passed, for the good and service of others, and in disregard of self. In 1865, FARADAY's last work was done for the Trinity House, having served it for thirty years, and having given through it to the public, not only the advantages of his noblest discoveries in the highest branches of physics, but having bestowed upon the department the same close attention to small details, which distinguished him as Superintendent of the House at the Royal Institution. The great mind would descend from the early announcement to the managers of some new and important experiment, to the consideration of little points of household arrangement, and to them would be brought the same sense of duty, and the same desire to do the best thing in the best way, which distinguished him in larger matters.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

JUMPING INTO MATRIMONY.—Marriage is unquestionably as decided a turning-point in human destiny as can be. It is, however, a turning-point which, least of all, should be left to be mere blind chance. Yet mere blind chance often rules the result. Everybody now recollects how Lord BYRON staked on a toss up whether he should make his offer to Miss MILBANKE or not. Mr. GRANT asserts that there is an English Duke now living, who wrote the following letter, when Marquis, to a friend with whom he had agreed to inspect some carriages in Long Acre: "It will not be necessary to meet me to-morrow to go to Long Acre to look for a carriage. From a remark made by the Duke (his father) today, I fancy I am going to be married." Not only had the Marquis left his father to choose a bride for him and to make the other necessary matrimonial arrangements, but when the intimation was made to him by the Duke that the future Marchioness had been fixed on, he seemed to view the whole affair as if it had been one which did not concern him in the least. We have a similar anecdote of the late Duke of SUTHERLAND: "On the morning of the day of his marriage, a friend of his found him leaning carelessly over the railing at the edge of the water in St. James' Park, and throwing crumbs of bread to the ducks. His friend, surprised to see him at such a place, and so engaged, within two hours of the appointed time for his marriage to one of the first women in England—one in whose veins the blood of the HOWARDS flowed—exclaimed, 'What, you here today! I thought you were going to be married this morning?' 'Yes,' was his answer, given with the most perfect *nonchalance*, and throwing a few more crumbs to the ducks, without moving from the railing on which he was leaning—'yes, I believe I am.' I should hope that sensible men do not often leave the choice of a wife to be determined in this indeterminate way."—*London Society.*

RATHER AWKWARD.—"Many a shaft at random sent" hits something or other which "the archer little meant" to touch. We have heard an anecdote illustrative of this truth, which has probably not appeared in print before, and which has been told us as a piece of genuine history. It happened in a large city—never mind what city. There were two pretty sisters who had married, one an eminent lawyer, the other a distinguished literary man. Literary man dies, and leaves younger sister a widow. Some years roll away, and the widow lays aside her weeds. Now, then, it happens that a certain author and critic has occasion, on a broiling day in Summer, to call on the eminent lawyer, husband of the elder sister. He finds the lawyer pleading and sweltering in a crowded Court, sees that the lawyer is suffering dreadfully from the heat, pities him, rejoices that he himself is not a lawyer, and goes for a cool saunter under the sheltering trees of a fashionable park and garden. Among the ice-eating, fanning crowd there he meets the younger of our two sisters, and for a moment he thinks he is speaking to the elder. "Oh, Mr. ——," answered the lady, "how dreadfully hot it is here!" "Yes, Madame," replies our luckless critic, "it is hot here; but

I can assure you the heat of this place isn't a circumstance when compared with the heat of the place where your poor dear husband is suffering today!" A horror-stricken expression comes over the face of the lady; she rises from her chair and flounces indignantly away. And "Me miserable," soliloquizes our wretched critic, "I have been mistaking the one sister for the other, and she thinks I meant to say that her husband is—not in heaven!"—*The Galaxy.*

NEWSPAPERS IN ENGLAND.

[The *Spectator* of April 2, has an article complaining bitterly of the dulness of its daily contemporaries. It quotes a paragraph from an essay in a montnly magazine on the same subject, and adds its own remarks:]

"We talk of the liberty of the Press nowadays, but the liberty of the Press is limited to the privilege of abusing antagonists. To those immediately concerned, this much-boasted liberty is sheer and absolute servitude. The party journalist is at every turn weighted with the traditions of the past and the policy of the present, whom belong to the *soi-distant* statesmen which he represents in print. He will receive the strictest directions from his editor to take his cue in all matters, great or small, from the leader of the party, nay, that same leader will condescend to dispatch missives from Grosvenor Gate to Fleet-street, or from Carlton-house Terrace to a certain square adjacent to Ludgate Hill, conveying full intelligence as to the subject of which the leader-writer is to treat, and the views on those subjects which it is held desirable he should express. From the line of action thus marked out for him, our journalist will not be permitted to stir one inch; and if in a moment of impulsively independent originality he ventures to interpolate a single bit of sentiment of his own, that sentiment will be remorselessly eliminated by a discreet editor, who, if he has been acting up to his duty, corrects the article of his contributor, fresh from the rumors of lobbies, and newly primed with all the gossip of clubs. So much for the boasted liberty of the Press as regards the writer himself. So much for the spontaneity of party journalism. The whole institution is about as free or natural as the machinery of a manufactory is free or natural, and the party journalist works neither more nor less mechanically than the piston or the screw." Journalists have, in fact, become powerful, without becoming so individualized to the world that they are compelled also to be themselves. They have become powerful, too, in a way which makes them feel like Ministers, and burdens them with all those reticences which are the intellectual curse of Ministers who have to exercise power through parliamentary forms, those habits of producing not the true argument but the popular argument which begin to mark the House of Commons, and which made, to take one example only, the debate in the Lords on the Coercion bill so much more readable, because so much more honest, than the debate in the Commons. Official information, too, has become indefinitely more valuable. We frankly confess we do not know why this is, why newspapers have ceased so much to depend on themselves for the collection of facts; but we believe that it is due partly to greater interest in the proceedings of the Government as compared with the proceedings of the public—Government having acquired a real leadership—partly to the increased power of journalism, which tempts the leaders on both sides to insist on stricter discipline, and partly to the accidents of the hour, but the fact remains. The papers are as decorous, as detailed and as dull as the politicians. A leader beginning with BROUGHAM's famous sentence, "The Queen has done it all," would be rejected with horror, a hint that a Cabinet is divided is regarded as treason, and as for an individual or "crotchetty" or popular view of any given topic, say, for example, the Press Restriction law, upon which there is some fierce difference of opinion, it can barely get itself uttered in an undertone of querulousness. Ideas, popular and otherwise, get expressed in the weekly journals, but in the daily papers, that is, in the real Press as popularly understood, they have no more chance than they have in the House of Commons. We lament, as a distinct, an increasing, and a serious evil, the want of "birr" and "go" and force, of individualism and intellectual eccentricity, in the Metropolitan Press. It is not only a bore to have everybody saying the same things, it is an evil; for the apparent unanimity is not real, and covers up and intensifies popular dislikes which, so suppressed, burst out in the end like intellectual nitro-glycerine.

NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.—The philosophy of Prospero's speech, which contains the famous line, "We are such stuff as dreams are made on," is scarcely that taught in our preliminary schools, but it is almost the first thing that every child learns in Japan. The Irova is a sort of alphabet in four lines, named from its first word, which groups not vowels and consonants, but all the forty-eight fundamental sounds of the Japanese tongue; the children learn and sing it by rote in classes in every infant school in the Empire. It is as follows; it has come through the French, but the w is pronounced as in English:

Irova nivovéto tsirinourou wo,
Wagayo darézo tsouné naramou,
Ou wi no okouyama kéfou koyété,
Asáki youmémisi évimo sézou oun.

The translation would be somewhat in this way: "Colors and perfumes fade; in our world there is nothing lasting; today is already lost in the abyss of the non-existent; it was the fragile image of a dream; it now makes no stir." This is only one of the numerous indications of how much we have yet to learn before we can even place ourselves at the standpoint from which we may begin to comprehend a people who are separated from us, as it were, by a vail of mystery.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

CIGAR-MAKING.—The nimble finger and the dexterous hand have hitherto been held the only tools to wrap and shape tobacco leaves into the orthodox form of the cigar. But just as it was found that fingers were not the most economical manipulators of the sewing-needle, so it is now dawning upon the fabricators of choice Havanas that human digits may be profitably superseded by mechanism for bunching, binding and wrapping the cigars. Eighteen dollars a thousand is a long price to pay for mere labor; and we are told that that is about the cost of making prime cigars, to say nothing of the tax upon the master manufacturer inflicted by his hands, who each smoke some eight or ten of the best weeds per diem. No wonder machinery should be thought of. It is rather surprising its aid was not invoked long ago; but its time has come, and a cigar machine company has started with a flourish in New-York. The implement they manufacture has been reduced to its present state of compactness and practicability by the combined agency of seven simplifying patents. Its essential parts are two pairs of parallel rollers, ranged one pair over the other, and with their surfaces hollowed to a concavity corresponding to the desired outline of the cigar to be formed. These rollers are set rotating by a little wheel-work, driven by a treadle, like a sewing-machine; and when a bunch of tobacco leaf is placed between them it is rapidly turned and pressed into the proper spindle form. A strip of fine strong leaf is then gummed along one edge and inserted at one end of the machine; this is instantly coiled round the shaped mass of leaves and twisted to a point, and the cigar is finished. A girl, after proper training, can turn out 1,500 cigars a day. According to the above quoted cost for hand making, there ought to be a saving of something like three shillings on a hundred. This is good news for smokers, at all events.—*Once a Week.*

BURY THE DEAD PAST.—"I am not the man I was," is sooner or later the language of most men; "not so quick in apprehension, nor so fresh in feeling, nor so strong, whether for the encounter with temptation or the discharge of duty. What opportunities I have lost—opportunities that will never recur! What taints I have contracted—taints which all the waters in the sea cannot remove, and all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten! What might I not have been had I not suffered time to slip through my fingers unused? What might I not do now with my larger view of life, if I possessed the vigor and ardor which once I had!" When this language is sincerely used, when we thus look back on our "dead selves," bemoaning them instead of making them "stepping-stones to higher, better things;" when we are thus haunted with the ghosts of lost opportunities and past sins, we are filled with a regret singularly like the sorrow of bereavement. And this regret, like that sorrow, is very apt to weaken us still more, and to interpose between us and the duties we yet have to discharge. We lose time in mourning the loss of time. We waste strength in sorrowing over a strength that is gone. We miss present opportunities while lamenting opportunities that are past.

O that we could understand once for all that it was useless, and worse than useless, to cry over spilt water! The past is past; and it will be wise of us to "let the dead past bury its dead," and not to expend the little strength that is left us in digging graves for it and watering them with our tears. No self-upbraidings, however mournful or passionate, will bring back a single bygone opportunity, or remove a single stain, or restore a single energy which has been misspent. Here we stand, embodying in our present characters the manifold result of past experiences. It is vain to mourn that we are what we are. The weaker we are the more need to husband our strength; the more frequent and ample the opportunities we have missed, the more we should strive to improve those which are still open to us; the more we have sinned, the harder will be our conflict with evil. These, such as we have made them, are the facts with which we have now to deal, and they are not to be washed out of their natural shape by any tears we may lavish on them. Our true wisdom will be, not to fret at them and their stubborn hardness, but to accept them and make the best we can of them. The past has given form to the present conditions of our life; within these we must move and act; and, if we be men in understanding, men and not children or babes, we shall address ourselves to walking within the narrow difficult limits which they impose upon us, instead of bemoaning that by past heedlessness we have made them so difficult and so narrow.—*Rev. S. Cox, in Sunday at Home.*

CORPOREAL ENLIGHTENMENT.—Surely nobody who reads this scrap of scientific news can doubt that we are living in an age of very wonderful enlightenment:

"THE DIASCOPE.—Dr. MILIO, a Russian Surgeon, has invented a means of illuminating the interior of the living human body, with the aid of a concentrated beam of electric light."

If this be really feasible, we may hope that the invention may lead not merely to medical but moral good results. Beside assisting in the diagnosis of disease, the diascope may aid in the detection of ill-feelings, and bad workings of the brain, and powerfully help to check them in their course. The simple fact that men, by means of its enlightening, may easily be seen through, will deter them from pretences that will not bear the light. A rogue with a black heart will in future not be able to hide it from the world by a fair show of outward seeming; and the danger of detection will most probably impel him to keep it in restraint. Knowing that the diascope may render him transparent, the snob may shrink from shamming, and the swindler from deceit; while the densest human body—for instance, say a vestry or a board of parish guardians—may be actually numbered with the *illuminati*, and may testify some presence of enlightenment of brain.—*Punch.*

BOSWELL AND DR. JOHNSON.—BOSWELL's submission to rebuffs undoubtedly reads with but little credit to his character. But (1) rebuffs of a much coarser kind were being constantly administered by JOHNSON to men with whom he still remained very good friends. Take such illustrations as these: MURPHY and JOHNSON were conversing near the side of the scenes during the performance of "King Lear." GARRICK, coming off the stage, exclaimed, "You talk so loud, you destroy all my feelings." "Prithee," said JOHNSON, "do not talk of feelings; Punch has no feelings." JOHNSON was dining one day at Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS' with a large and distinguished company, amongst whom was Mr. ISRAEL WILKES, brother of the "patriot." During the conversation WILKES was about to make some remark, when JOHNSON's hatred of WILKES' belongings breaking forth, he stopped him, exclaiming, "I hope, sir, what you are about to say may be better worth hearing than what you have said." A Mr. ELLIOTT, a barrister and a man of fashion, happening to speak in Dr. JOHNSON's presence with approbation of the laws and government of Venice, "Yes, sir," said JOHNSON, "all republican rascals think as you do." Dr. BARNARD, a worthy divine holding a high position in the Church of England, ventured before a large company to state his position to Dr. JOHNSON that men never improved after the age of forty-five. "That's not true, Sir," said JOHNSON; "you, who are perhaps forty-eight, may still improve if you will try. I wish you would set about it; and I am afraid there is great room for it." Such instances may be multiplied. BOSWELL's book is full of them, and they form the chief portion of the innumerable *ana* going under JOHNSON's name. And yet it was JOHNSON who laid it down as a maxim, "never to speak of a man in his own presence. It is always indelicate and may be offensive." If BOSWELL was not knocked down by JOHNSON's fist or cudgel, he was certainly more lucky than others who annoyed the doctor. And (2) it is to be remembered that BOSWELL was already far advanced in his book when he was met by the petulance and insolence of his hero. It had already cost him much labor, and certainly much ridicule, to accomplish what he had already done; and it was not to be supposed that he was going to allow the most popular characteristic of Dr. JOHNSON—his temper—to render so much past work abortive, or to demolish a scheme to the accomplishment of which he had pledged every hope of his heart. Once, and once only, BOSWELL took serious offense at the doctor's affronts, and absented himself for a week from his society. But a coarse piece of flattery soothed him and won him back. "I said today," said the injured man, "to Sir JOSHUA, when he observed that you tossed me sometimes, I don't care how often or how high he tosses me, when only friends are present, for then I fall upon soft ground; but I do not like falling on stones, which is the case when enemies are present. I think this is a pretty good image, Sir." "Sir," said JOHNSON, "it is one of the happiest I ever heard."—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

The Fox Will Case—Further Testimony on Behalf of the Contestants.

The proceedings in the matter of CHARLES FOX, who by his will left his property to be applied to the payment of the national debt, was resumed before Surrogate HUTCHINGS yesterday, witnesses being examined on behalf of the contestants. United States District-Attorney EDWARDS PIERREPONT appeared for the will on behalf of the Government and A. J. VANDERPOEL, Esq., for the contestants. The first witness examined was ALFRED P. CLARK, who testified that he had known the testator since about 1835 or 1840, but was never intimate with him; although he knew him, he always shunned him, because he was disagreeable in conversation; his great peculiarity was that he never gave a decisive answer, but when asked a question would answer on something else; at one time, in 1837, testator called out to witness in the street, and witness asked him what he wanted, and he "wheeled right square round," and left him without saying a word; witness always considered that testator "was troubled with lunacy;" he did not speak to him, however, from 1837 to May, 1869, when he called on him, on the occasion of the death of JAMES FOX, his brother, to get the deed of the plot in Green-Wood, in order to have his brother buried there; testator said he would try to find it, and give it to them.

Dr. JOHN VAN NESS testified that he had been a practicing physician for twenty-two years, and during that time had treated fifty cases for lunacy; he had heard the testimony of several of contestants' witnesses, and assuming their testimony to be true, he thought testator must have been of unsound mind. On a cross-examination, in answer to a question of Mr. PIERREPONT, witness said that if a man should devote himself in a miserly way to business and the acquisition of money until he was seventy years of age, and then should suddenly give it all away, he should consider him insane or a monomaniac. Mr. PIERREPONT then said that the man he had described in his question was Mr. GEORGE PEABODY.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned until Monday, April 25, at 12 o'clock M.

Chess Tournament at the Cafe International.

The first tournament at the Café International will commence to-morrow. A synopsis of the rules and regulations of the tournament are given below: Entrance fee, $2. Each player must contest two games with every other player, and the games which either of the players has not played shall be scored against him. For every ten players one prize will be awarded. There shall be five classes of players. The first class must give pawn and move to the second, pawn and two to the third, knight to the fourth, and rook to the fifth. The same proportion will be observed between the other classes. The players will be classified by the Committee, who shall be empowered to decide all misunderstandings. Any player in the tournament must accept a challenge from any other, under pain of forfeiture of the game. No courtesy shall be allowed by any player to another in permitting a move once made to be recalled, or a piece touched not to be moved. Bystanders are requested to preserve silence during the progress of a game.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Juvenile Crime in New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article in your paper this day, "Crimes among Children," will, I hope, not be the last that shall be brought before the public. I have been looking with patience, and have wondered why no notice was taken of the depravity of the rising generation. Living on the east side of town, I am continually annoyed by the complaints of my children, who are afraid to go the necessary errands, because they are waylaid by crowds of young garroters, and robbed of clothing, money, &c. They go about in gangs of from fifteen to twenty, armed with sticks. If they are not on a robbing tour, they collect to have a fight with boys of a different street. Cannot you urge that those gangs be broken up by the Police, who evidently take no notice of them at present? I lately noticed a gang, armed with sticks, pulling a shawl from the back of a lady, who was accompanied by her little daughter, at the same time robbing a basket carried by the latter. I hope we shall not be compelled to submit to this much longer, and hope the Police will put a stop to it.

J. H.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 7, 1870.

Fifth-Avenue Wood Pavement.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Last Summer, when there seemed a prospect that the Fifth-avenue would be furnished with a pavement "as smooth as a house floor," I believe nearly or quite every resident in this street favored it. It was gratifying to anticipate a cessation of the constant rumbling of carriages caused by the hard uneven stones. This smooth surface was to terminate at Forty-second-street, but was continued to Forty-fifth-street at the urgent demand of those who reside above Forty-second-street. But the "poultice" proved a disgraceful failure, and we were all disgusted with the nuisance which filled our houses with dust in dry weather, and gave us mud ankle deep when it was wet. And now it seems as if many of the real estate owners on Fifth-avenue are, without much reflection, running into the other extreme by opposing all smooth-faced pavements.

I am no more fond of being imposed upon by "rings," or fleeced by any kind of extortionists, than are my neighbors; but I have conversed with several residents of this avenue who agree with me that we absolutely need a good, substantial wood pavement, instead of the rough stone surface, often out of repair, over which so many ladies and gentlemen are jolted every day, to the annoyance of themselves and the serious injury of their valuable horses and carriages. Wabash-avenue, in Chicago, has been paved with wood twelve years. It is sought and used by the heaviest carts, and I am told it has never been repaired and is now as good as new. Hundreds of equipages every day, on their way to and from Central Park, now drive into Sixth-avenue for the sake of the delightful wood pavement between Forty-second and Fifty-ninth streets. If the Sixth, Madison or Lexington avenues were laid with wood, two-thirds of the splendid equipages which now daily adorn Fifth-avenue would be diverted thither, and houses and lots would in consequence seriously decrease in value in Fifth-avenue. By all means, then, let us have this Summer (with as little swindling as the case will admit of,) a smooth, substantial pavement in the finest and most popular avenue in America.

P. T. BARNUM,

No. 438 FIFTH-AVENUE, April 13, 1870.

Women as Physicians.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your journal of the 7th, under the above caption, you were pleased to make some highly favorable criticisms upon the Commencement exercises of the Woman's Medical College of the New-York Infirmary, for which we thank you most heartily, while we equally deplore the unjust comments upon our friends who so kindly spoke in our behalf. You admit that there is no longer a question that woman is capable of becoming a good physician, or that it may be a respectable calling for her, but you express strong doubts, entertained by yourself and others, in regard to physical ability to endure the fatigue to which the practice of her profession subjects her. There is something so startling in the suggestive inquiries thrown out by you, that one not firmly established in the belief that woman is equal, both mentally and physically, to the practice of medicine in its highest sense, would be staggered as I was, and would naturally feel that time and money were spent to little purpose, if the result should be only blighted hopes or impaired health.

Being somewhat weak in the faith, ranking among babes, fully recognizing the fact that woman is more delicately organized than man, I rested for awhile submissive to your discouraging hints; but, upon reflection, I thought your objections might be easily removed. In reply, then, to "the many questions which skeptical masculine members of the audience would have liked answered," and, first of all, "whether it is ever probable that woman will have the physique to make medicine a profession?" it might, perhaps, be sufficient to point to those two pioneers in the profession, the Misses Dr. BLACKWELL, who have so successfully obtained and maintained a position as practitioners that an eminent professor, who had acted as a consulting physician with them for twenty years, said that "if they were men they would stand at the head of their profession in this city." Now this remark could only apply to those who have the physical ability to make use of their intellectual acquirements. Perhaps it is only fair to admit that they are exceptions; but I am quite positive that many women have the requisite physique. In a city the life would not be so arduous. The greatest difficulties are supposed to be the trials to which one must be exposed as a witness of and sympathizer with pain and suffering, it being generally supposed that woman's sensibilities are much greater than man's. Admitted that it is so, (which I do not believe,) she is not accustomed ordinarily to as much self-control as man, if her sensibilities are keener, and she more deeply sorrows with the sorrowing, she has also a livelier joy in the recovery of a patient. Her hopeful nature rises elastic from depressing influences, and after a little refreshing she is ready to cope with new difficulties. This peculiar characteristic enables her oftentimes to endure trials which crush the more iron purpose of man. Then what can tend more to the promotion of health of soul and body than the necessary out-door exercise one has in going from house to house, combined with the gratifying reflection of having healed the sick and cheered the desponding? Is so much more physique required to accomplish this than is daily sacrificed on the altar of fashion? Look at our young girls who, in the pursuit of pleasure, waste strength and health enough to fortify an army of physicians!

In regard to "the great question of intellectual power and scientific judgment" I am more modest, for I belong to those meek ones who believe in, I will not say the mental superiority of men, but in man's stronger mental power, his greater ability to grapple with and solve gigantic problems. Yet I must conclude that this extreme strength of intellect is not necessary to form a good physician, since few men possess it, and, moreover, within the last week a very learned and eminent physician, strictly of the old school, whose prejudices I was endeavoring to soften, said: "Oh! it is not that I don't think women equal to making good physicians, but nature and custom have ever opposed it." The same old reason which is always given to stay woman's progress. I suppose nature intended women to be thieves, because the first one of them stole an apple!

A FAITH-ABIDING WOMAN.

Our Harbor and the Shad-poles.

"I ne'er can forget the sorrows I have had."
"Nor will ever desert thee, Oh Shadrock, my Shad."

A little genuine poetry attracts attention to any writing, and I therefore have written out the above that the article I furnish you on the shad pole war may be read. It is now over twelve years since the Legislature passed a law declaring war against the shad-poles in the North River, and decreeing their extirpation. This law was received by the public with different feelings—one class, who had a great sympathy for their stomachs, said how can we do without shad? This reminds me of an incident of 1811. I, as a boy from a New-England town, asked an old Knickerbocker why the pigs were allowed to run loose in our streets? His answer, couched in all the courtesy of the duplicate envoy to Albany, was, "You little fool, how could you keep the streets clean without them?" He was right, the pigs went but the dirt did not. My answer to the doubters was, "Fish as they do elsewhere, with floating nets, but shad or no shad the poles were bound to go." The people of New-Jersey, that State which looks upon the North River as a depot for shad-poles and encroachments, acted upon their enlightened impressions and held on to what they thought or pretended to think their right to obstruct the highway of the United States.

In 1858 an expedition was fitted out by the Pilot Commissioners to remove the shad poles which obstructed the navigation of the harbor from the Narrows to the north end of New-York Island. Due notice was given that the shad poles were to be removed, but the descendants of VAN TROMP on Staten Island and Kings County took no notice of it, and the poles were removed, after some days' labor and at some expense. Year after year, this putting down the poles (although every year diminishing in number) took place, and they were promptly removed. It was like the holding out of the rebels, on the part of the shad polers. This year very few poles were put down. A row was put in the anchorage of the United States ship *Colorado*, while the ship had gone to the lower bay. On her return the poles were there, and in the way of the swinging of the ship. The Captain notified the Pilot Commissioners, who desired him to remove all in the way of the ship, and the remainder would be removed by themselves. This was done, and all the poles were removed. Now for the ending of the war. On the 9th day of April I crossed the Hudson. Only one row of poles was in the river. They were in the neighborhood of Christopher-street. Thus the crushing out of LEE at Appomattox, and the close of the shad-pole war, ended on the same date of the year.

While on the harbor, I may ask who has the charge, under the new charter, of the finishing the Battery Extension wall? This infamous job, conceived in ignorance and corruption, has been prolonged since 1851, to the great damage of the harbor. I must own that I am getting tired of writing and looking after it, and I hope that the department who has charge of the work should see that it is finished, that the harbor may be dredged and further mischief prevented.

G. W. B.

Rev. Mr. Hepworth and "Brownson's Review."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Rev. Mr. HEPWORTH, having taken several days to prove his assertion that Dr. BROWNSON had stated in his *Review* that

> "The Church is a kingdom and a power, and as such must have a supreme chief, (Pope,) and this authority is to be exercised over States as well as individuals. If the Pope directed the Roman Catholics of this country to overthrow the Constitution, sell the nationality of the country, and annex it as a dependent province to NAPOLEON the Little, they would be bound to obey,"

acknowledges (see last Sunday's TIMES) in anything but a graceful and honorable manner, that he cannot find the above extract in *Brownson's Review.* Yet he stated in the TIMES two weeks before, that he "read it from *Brownson's Review* to his congregation." But when called to an account, and the page and volume of the *Review* demanded, he falls back on *Pope or President,* stating it was in that delectable book he found it, and not in *Brownson's Review.* While acknowledging where he got his extract, he said that if I denied its correctness he would find it in the *Review.* I denied its existence, and instead of Mr. HEPWORTH proving his assertion, or failing to do so, apologizing as a gentleman and a minister of the Gospel ought to do, he quibbles, and says that if BROWNSON did not say so in the exact words quoted, he said so in other words. To prove this he garbles from a letter of Dr. BROWNSON's in which he denies ever having written the words imputed to him. The Doctor in this letter gives his views of the question, with regard to the authority of the Pope, and prefaces it by saying "that the Pope is as much bound by the law of God as I am." This Mr. HEPWORTH leaves out, as well as the last portion of the sentence which reads:

> "And must submit to the consequences of my disobedience as did the martyrs in reference to the laws of the emperors. This simply means that we must obey God rather than man, and the Pope is the highest authority with every true Catholic for saying what the law of God does or does not forbid."

Had he quoted the whole of that part of the letter having a direct bearing on the subject, the meaning would be too plain for his purpose. But I am not defending Dr. BROWNSON. He is amply able to defend himself.

What I desired was to have Mr. HEPWORTH prove his quotation, or make the *amende honorable.* Instead of doing either, he writes a whole column, making other assertions and quoting from BROWNSON, GURY and others, some of whose writings he never saw in their originals, and I have neither time nor inclination to examine into the correctness of his quotations. I made a test question of his extract from BROWNSON, and proved it false, and "*Falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus,*" is as good in logic as in law.

But curiosity led me to examine one more of his quotations from BROWNSON. Here it is:

> "Every Catholic who knows his catechism, or who has ever been to confession, knows that the priest can interrogate on his temporal conduct and judge him for sins committed in his temporal no less than in his spiritual relations."

So far it is quite correct. It looks formidable to Protestants as it stands above, and thus suits Mr. HEPWORTH's purpose. But it is not all; for what follows explains it, and makes it satisfactory even to the most rigid Protestant. Here is Dr. BROWNSON's continuation of the above extract:

> "It would be a startling novelty for a Catholic to be told by his ghostly father that he need not confess any sins he may have committed in temporal matters, such as lying and cheating in his business transactions, refusing to pay his honest debts, stealing, fornication, adultery, murder, sedition, treason, for these pertain to the temporal order, and the Church has no jurisdiction in temporals. Does not the law of Christ extend to all these matters? Are they not all forbidden by the law of God?"

Even in quoting from my short letters, Mr. HEPWORTH falls into an error. He says: "A Catholic" called Mr. BROWNSON "a convert holding extreme views." "A Catholic" used no such language. It cannot be found in his letters. I have too much regard for Dr. BROWNSON, and I prize and appreciate his writings too well to use any such expression towards him. If Mr. HEPWORTH, and those other ministers and laymen who take such trouble to misrepresent Dr. BROWNSON, could be prevailed on to read his writings it would do them much good; and it would be more honest than to be continually misquoting one of the greatest American logicians and masters of good English from such worthless books as *Pope or President,* the author of which was ashamed to put his name on the title page. But I do not care to prolong this controversy. Mr. HEPWORTH wishes those who question him to write over their own names. I am not desirous of notoriety, but the Editor of the TIMES is at liberty to give my name and address to Mr. HEPWORTH, and I pride myself in saying that among Protestants as well as Catholics, it has as much weight as his.

A CATHOLIC.

THE FALLEN BUILDING.

The Recent Accident at Wood Brothers' Carriage Warehouse—Result of the Inspection Yesterday—The Official Report.

The inspection which was adjourned from Wednesday last of the fallen building in Lafayette-place, now in process of erection as a carriage warehouse for WOOD BROTHERS, was continued yesterday, and the report of the Committee will be found below. Another inspection is to take place during the coming week, to ascertain, if possible, the cause of the disaster. This was not done yesterday, from the fact that the foundation of the fallen wall is so covered with the *débris* that it was found impossible to obtain a fair view of the under structure. It is thought by Superintendent MACGREGOR, and other practical mechanics, that water running from the roof during the recent heavy Spring rains so undermined the foundation walls as to lead to the disastrous results which followed. Mr. MACGREGOR, in addition to the survey which has already been made, has addressed a note to the Institute of American Architects, requesting them in full committee carefully to examine the building, and in the report which they will be called upon to make to fix the blame, if any there may be, where it properly belongs, without regard to fear or favor; or, as he remarked in the presence of a TIMES representative, "If I or my Department is at fault in any particular, I want the public to know it." The loss from the accident will be a severe one, for the changes to be made in the building involve a large expenditure, while the waste of material already amounts to nearly $15,000. In addition the contractor is under a heavy penalty for each day that the work remains unfinished after May 1. The total loss will probably exceed $50,000. The following is the report of the survey

DEPARTMENT FOR THE
SURVEY AND INSPECTION OF BUILDINGS,
OFFICE, NO. 2 FOURTH-AVENUE,
NEW-YORK CITY.

In the Matter of the Unsafe Building Nos. 740 and 742 Broadway and 49, 51 and 53 Lafayette-place.—The undersigned, surveyors, appointed under and in pursuance of the provisions of section 39 of chapter 873 of the Laws of 1866, as amended by chapter 939 of the Laws of 1867, do certify and report that, in pursuance of a notice and summons, they met at the time and place therein mentioned, and made a careful survey and inspection of the following premises, to wit: Westerly side of Lafayette-place, about 150 feet from south-west corner of Astor-place, running through to Broadway, and known as Nos. 49, 51 and 53 Lafayette-place and 740 and 742 Broadway, being a basement, cellar and five-story brick building, in course of erection, about 51.12 feet front, 51.12 feet rear, 275 feet deep, 80 feet high, and intended to be occupied as a carriage warehouse, located in the City of New-York. That upon such survey and inspection, they find that said premises are unsafe and dangerous in the following respects, to wit: The remaining portions of the north wall, with the returns to the junction with the Broadway portion of the building, are out of plumb, varying from one and one-half to six and one-half inches; also have settled in places, cracking several sills and one lintel. The mortar used in this wall has been injured by frost, and its adhesive qualities destroyed. A portion of the upper story of south wall, to a distance of about seventy-five feet from Lafayette-place, has an inclination inward of about three inches. The piers under the iron columns on Lafayette-place are not plumb nor in their proper position. And we further certify and report that said premises should be immediately made safe by, viz.: By taking down all said portions of north wall to the bottom foundation, and rebuilding same. And we suggest that a portion of the basement wall to the distance of eighty-five feet from Lafayette-place be increased to two feet in thickness, instead of twenty inches (as originally built, and as required by the law); and that the walls above, except the top story, be each increased four inches beyond the requirements of the law. The upper story of the south wall, for a distance of seventy-five feet from Lafayette-place, should be taken down and rebuilt. The piers under the iron columns on Lafayette-place should also be rebuilt under the centers of the columns. The area wall on north side, sustaining the bank, should also be rebuilt with a batter of four inches. Girders and beams, injured by the falling of the building, should be replaced. All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) W. W. ADAMS,
Deputy Superintendent.
(Signed) HENRY DUDLEY,
Architect appointed by the American Institute of Architects of the City of New York.
(Signed) EDW. H. KENDALL.
NEW YORK, April 16, 1870.

SWINDLING THE IMMIGRANTS.

The Men Who Do It, and How—Fate of Those Who Misplace Their Confidence—Incidents Furnished by the Police.

Since the recent wholesome lesson administered by Judge BEDFORD, of the Court of General Sessions, to one of the notorious ring-leaders of the Emigrant swindler's league which this City has been infested with for twelve or fifteen years past, a change has apparently come over the spirit of their operations. Streets that once echoed their busy tread now know them no more, with perhaps one or two solitary exceptions, as their swindling exploits have been so well ventilated during the past month that it became absolutely necessary for their well-being, as well as their peculiar vocation, to change their base of operations to a more congenial locality. Consequently some have sought other streets, where their countenances were not so familiar. Others have drawn out temporarily until the public shall have ceased to pay attention to the business, while not a few have sought the Jersey side of the Hudson, in the vicinity of the Hamburg and Bremen lines of steamships and the various ferries to ply their trade upon the unwary emigrant or the unsophisticated traveler.

It is a humiliating statement to make, but nevertheless true, that out of a gang of twenty-five experienced emigrant swindlers, some of whom have grown comparatively wealthy from the proceeds of their calling, and whose victims may be numbered by the hundreds, scattered broadcast through the country, but two have been convicted during a period of twelve years past, the first being FRANK FOWLER, sentenced to the State's Prison during the month of March, 1858, and the second, PATRICK MCDONALD, sentenced only a few days ago. FOWLER, after remaining in prison six months, was pardoned through political influence, and it remains to be seen what length of time MCDONALD will serve, as it is presumable, from the extraordinary political influence of the "Plug Ugly" order that was brought to bear to secure his release, that he will make his appearance among his colleagues in his old haunts before many months have elapsed.

THE EMIGRANT SWINDLER.

There are but few people in this City besides the detectives and those who have been caught in the meshes, that thoroughly understand the general method of business or the habits of these sharpers. As regards the business part, it may be well to state that it is done so systematically that the most incredulous have been taken in and "done for" when they had both their eyes and ears open looking out for sharpers that they had heard were in the habit of "gulling" strangers in Gotham's busy thoroughfares.

The men that compose the present "mob" or gang are mostly Irishmen or Germans, who make it a specialty to prey upon the ignorant of their own country or natives of any other country whom fortune may throw in their clutches. They number between fifteen and twenty, and so expert have they become by long practice and close observation that they can pick out an emigrant or a "verdant" from a thousand, simply by the cut of his hair or the peculiar style of his feet-gear. By nature they are mean, selfish, and cowardly, entirely unlike other swindling clans, as they are extremely jealous of one another's good fortune, and are constantly quarreling over a division of the spoils, so much so that it has frequently led to deadly fights between different runners. As an instance of this, Capt. PETTY, of the Fifth Precinct Police, related to our reporter yesterday an incident that goes far to show their jealousies and revengefulness when one is wronged by a member of the same fraternity. Recently the Captain received a note through the post-office, signed "A Citizen," requesting him, if he valued the laws of the City, to break up a certain "envelope game" that was in operation daily at a certain number in West-street, as the proprietor was a "thief and a regular beat." Under the circumstances, Capt. PETTY could do nothing in the premises unless some individual would appear before him personally and prefer a charge, as "A Citizen" had neglected to give his place of business, or specify what the manager of the swindling machine had done to merit arrest, and consequently paid no more attention to the affair. Three or four days elapsed when another letter was received from the same party, but this time through Superintendent JOHN A. KENNEDY, requesting the Captain to look into the affair and apprehend the party, if guilty of the charge of swindling. The Captain, upon closely scrutinizing the handwriting of both letters, and comparing them with letters in his possession written by a notorious emigrant swindler named CUNNINGHAM, came to the conclusion that "A Citizen" and Mr. CUNNINGHAM were one and the same person, and his conclusions were correct, as in a few days, while drunk, the latter entered the Station-house and demanded of the Captain why he did not arrest "that beat in West-street," and so insolent was he that he was sent headlong out of the office into the street. When the facts were afterward ascertained, it appears that CUNNINGHAM entered the establishment of the envelope swindler with a "greeny," who was was mulcted out of one hundred and thirty dollars in gold, which, as is their general way of doing business, was to have been divided after their victim has been got out of the way, but in this instance CUNNINGHAM was cheated out of his share and resorted to the above expedient to get "square" with his enemy. After MCDONALD's arrest he took charge of his part of the business at No. 498 Washington-street, but was himself arrested by Detective FIELDS on the complaint of a hard working Englishman whom he swindled out of $10, and is now lying in the tombs awaiting trial.

THEIR MODE OF DOING BUSINESS.

These men may be generally seen at the docks of the various European steam-ship companies—especially those carrying steerage passengers; also at the different ferries and the railroad depots, and the emigrant landing at Castle Garden. When they have spotted their victim, (and they rarely make a miscalculation,) the first operation is to ascertain his destination, which, accomplished, they accost him familiarly: "Well, Mr. So-and-so, aren't you from Belfast?" which they have previously ascertained to be the fact. The lonely emigrant, glad and astonished to meet with an acquaintance in this far-off country, grasps his proffered hand, and is still more surprised to find that his newly-made friend is en route for the identical town in the West that he intends visiting. The thing is soon arranged, the victim placing implicit confidence in the words of his oily-tongued companion, is taken to some low saloon in the vicinity of West-street where he is filled with poisonous rum, and in a half-muddled state is thrown into the vehicle of a swindling hackman, who receives double the usual fare, and is carted around to the office of the bogus broker and ticket agent, who, after ascertaining the amount of his money, takes him in the rear office and talks "chain lightning" to satisfy his customer that it is "foolishness to carry money loosely about one's person." "Why, my dear friend," he will say, "You have no idea what danger there is in this great City, where there are so many thieves a lookin' aroun' to fine who they may devour. Why I wouldn't no more carry it in my pockets than I'd fly. You'll get robbed as sure as I'm an honest man. Just tell me how you want it fixed and I will be only too glad to help you." In nine cases out of ten the victim, at the suggestion of his friend No. 1, gets his sovereigns changed for Uncle Sam's eagles, and in reply to the question if he would prefer to have them in a belt, after examining that useful article and its object, is only too willing, and answers "yes." His gold is carefully counted out and placed in the belt before his eyes, when, raising up suddenly, as though he had forgotten something, the ticket agent halloas out to another runner who has just entered, "Say, Mr. Smith, will you be kind enough to step down to my other office and procure two tickets for the West for these two gentlemen—I have just run out?" "Verdant" and the two ghouls step down the street, when two tickets are purchased, and by the time they return the belt is changed for one similar in appearance, but filled with silver and a few gold pieces, and after being adjusted around his waist he and his companion are hurried down to the train, (with the admonition from the agent "not to look at it, or let any human being see it until you get to your destination." The poor man is hurried aboard by his quondam friend, who gives him the slip, and frequently one pursues his journey for hundreds of miles and does not examine his money until at the end of the trip, when the cheat is discovered. But the swindlers seldom are troubled, and if arrested, they usually are released on "straw bail," and their victims are incarcerated in that pest-hole, the House of Detention. They adopt the same course with persons about to visit the "old country." They fall in with them, and after procuring their tickets, for which they are allowed $2 premium by the steam-ship company, they change their victim's greenbacks for sovereigns and play the same trick by exchanging the belts and substituting one filled with about one-sixteenth of the true amount; and hurrying them aboard the vessels, which are generally on the point of sailing, escape with their booty. Instances have been known where men who have toiled all their lives in this country, have been thus swindled by these sharks, and only discovered their loss when in a foreign country, with their families completely destitute. The agents of the various lines have lately adopted the humane system of permitting passengers thus swindled to return free of charge and prosecute the guilty parties, but as there has been so much of this going on, and only two of the fraternity have been punished during twelve years, it affords but little satisfaction for victims to contemplate the House of Detention, and their oppressors walking the streets with impunity.

NOTORIOUS CHARACTERS.

Among the infamous firms that have lived and thrived for years by their swindling operations in this line is that of MOORE, EXPRESS & OTTO, of Liberty-street. Next to MCDONALD & Co. this firm have been the means of impoverishing more families than any two others engaged in the business. All of the three are notorious characters, and are well and widely known as ward politicians and the leaders of gangs of repeaters at every election. MOORE has been arrested at least ten times during the past three years, but in every instance has been released through his powerful political influence. "JIMMY EXPRESS," alias Garraty, is considered by the fraternity to be one of the most expert operators in the business, and he has laid by a goodly number of greenbacks for important occasions. "JAKE" OTTO, a thin, wiry little "Deutchlander," pays his attention entirely to natives of Germany, and by his glib tongue has sent many an honest, hard-working emigrant to destruction by his swindling operations. Since the recent developments this firm have been "laying low," until things have grown quiet, before they resume business.

Next in point of importance is the firm of ELLIS, DUFFY & SMITH, No. 9 Hoboken-street. Their victims are legion. There is not a State in the Union but has an individual who has been "taken in and done for" by them. They have all been arrested time and again, but, through the same influence that effected the release of their predecessors, they, too, are today again at their old business, but in a more guarded manner.

MCDONALD, the ring-leader, who was sentenced to the State Prison for a term of five years by Judge BEDFORD recently for swindling a Canadian named THIEBALD, is the last of the list. Although there were twelve indictments pending against him in the office of the District-Attorney, he has heretofore escaped punishment, but this time he was compelled to disgorge $1,200 of the money to his victim, and the suit has cost him fully $1,500 besides the fees of his counsel. An honest City Judge may utterly destroy this nefarious business by dealing severely with the rogues who are engaged in it.

FINE ARTS.

Opening of the Forty-fifth Annual Exhibition of the Academy of Design—Some of the Portraits and Landscapes—Picture Sales.

The forty-fifth annual exhibition of the Academy of Design opened on Friday last. It is a pleasure to be able to record the fact that it is by far the finest and largest exhibition which has ever taken place here. It comprises very nearly 500 pictures, and, with one or two exceptions, contains specimens from the studios of every artist of note in the City. In it we find at least five landscapes of very far more than ordinary merit, and which would attract attention in any exhibition in the world—landscapes which a few years ago European critics would have told us never could be produced in this country, but which are here today to falsify the assertion. But to speak in detail of the pictures in this forty-fifth exhibition. Giving the place of honor to what Mr. RUSKIN tells us is the most difficult branch of art, "the painting of a man or woman, and the soul that is in him or her," we will consider first,

THE PORTRAITS.

Most noticeable among these is No. 312—a full length of Dr. MCCOSH, President of Princeton College, by A. H. RITCHIE. The handsome, manly, yet delicately-chiseled features, the fine complexion and the thoughtful expression of the original are admirably rendered. The draperies, too, have been painted with unusual care but the pose of the left hand is, to say the least, inelegant. Next to this, in point of merit, are the portraits by Mr. JOSEPH AMES, (Nos. 318 and 365.) The latter is very graceful in attitude, and the arrangement of the draperies most tasteful and elegant. The lady's hair, however, is carelessly painted. Quite in a different style is the child portrait (No. 369) by CARL BRANDT. The flesh tints are admirable, and the expression of innocence on the pretty face finely rendered. The golden hair, arranged in Puritan fashion, is painted with great skill. This little picture is decidedly one of the gems of the exhibition. A fitting companion to this, though it is inferior, we think, in merits, is No. 361, "Portrait of a Child," by J. O. EATON, in which the expression and coloring are both good. Mr. FAGNANI has two pictures in the exhibition, (Nos. 170 and 180,) The first is a portrait of Rev. Dr. TYNG. If painted recently, it is a decidedly flattering portrait of the venerable divine. No. 180 represents "A Lady in Neapolitan Costume." Mr. W. J. HENNESSY sends a strong full-length portrait of Mr. BRYANT. The poet is seated in a forest. The surrounding landscape is peculiar in treatment, and very peculiar, indeed, in color. An old portrait by S. F. B. MORSE, (No. 347,) a full-length of Rev. Dr. STANFORD, is specially noticeable for its fine color and strong expression. A family group by Mr. HUNTINGTON (No. 335) contains both good and bad painting. The flesh tints of two of the faces are sickly and unnatural. Mr. PAGE's full length of Ex-Gov. FENTON has been already noticed. Mr. H. P. GRAY has a good full length of Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, of Boston, and a fancy portrait, we presume—"A Normandy Girl," (No. 373,) which is full of tenderness and feeling. No. 243, "Portrait of ALICE CARY," by F. B. CARPENTER, is painted with great care, but the color can hardly be true to nature. Besides those above-mentioned we find some striking specimens by Mr. Angero, John Pope, Wm. O. Stone, Thomas Le Clear, George H. Story, Wm. M. Davis, Miss J. R. Rondel, Miss S. M. Gray, Joseph Ames, Oliver J. Lay and J. B. Stearns.

THE LANDSCAPES.

Passing on to the landscapes we at once reach the lions of the exhibition. Here is Mr. F. E. CHURCH's "After-Glow," (No. 374.) It represents a tropical scene, with rocks and ruins in the foreground, mountains in the middle distance, and far away the after-glow of the setting sun, with heavy clouds tinged by its angry rays. The foreground is painted with all Mr. CHURCH's careful attention to details. Every leaf and flower and blade of grass is so elaborated that they might be looked at through a microscope. Perhaps it may be said that there is a little too much of this, considering the fact that darkness is setting upon the scene, and that consequently the foreground could not have appeared precisely as the artist has represented it. But it is the painting of the mountains in the middle distance, wrapped in a soft purple gloom, yet with their outlines perfectly distinct, that will chiefly attract attention. Here, indeed, is painting worthy of the most skillful hand that ever wielded brush. Here are gradations of color and of light and shade that are in themselves wonders of artistic skill. In order to prevent any strong lights from falling on this portion of the picture, and thus detracting from its effect, Mr. CHURCH has filled his sky with heavy clouds, the edges only of which are just tinged by the fiery rays of the setting sun. The whole effect is grand in the extreme. The picture is undoubtedly the best which Mr. CHURCH has yet painted. Its fine tone, admirable perspective, and grandly massed light and shade, have certainly never been exceeded. Unlike "Jamaica," which we have already noticed, in it we recognize the hand, not merely of a fine artist, but of a great one.

On the opposite side of the room is Mr. ALBERT BIERSTADT's "Sierra Nevada Mountains," (No. 332.) In the foreground is a tongue of land jutting into a lake, a few trees and some deer. In the middle distance is the lake, and beyond are the mountains, half hidden in the clouds. Fine as this picture is, one cannot help feeling that it is to a certain extent artificial, cold and untruthful. It may be nature as Mr. BIERSTADT sees it, but certainly not as Mr. CHURCH, Mr. GIFFORD and other good artists see it. The cloud painting is fine, and the rocks on the left are admirably rendered, but the water looks like a plate of polished metal. It may be said that a lake surrounded by mountains should have this appearance, which may be true to a certain extent, but no water ever looked precisely like that painted by Mr. BIERSTADT. Fine as is the "Sierra Nevada," it is not nature.

On the north side of the room hangs Mr. S. R. [illegible] the well-known valley, with a pile of buildings on the left, and a small stream running down the center. The valley is bathed in a glow of golden sunlight. The picture is specially noticeable for its fine tone, the wonderful atmospheric effects which have been introduced, and its admirable perspective. Quite in a different style to this is No. 376, "Mount Hood and the Dalles, Columbia River, Oregon," by the same artist. It is painted with all Mr. GIFFORD's usual careful attention to detail. The mountain in the distance is particularly fine.

No. 325, "A Changeful Day," by Mr. A. H. WYANT, is another grand picture. Here we have a solitary lake, an island and a canoe, with a cloudy sky above. The foreground is finely painted; the water is indeed water, though calm as a mill-pond; the perspective is admirably managed, and the sky, with its dark and stormy clouds, is a most truthful study. The picture is full of fine feeling. On the same side of the room is Mr. A. T. BRICHER's "Maiden's Rock, Lake Pepin, Mississippi." By one of those oversights to which "hanging committees" are liable, this most noticeable picture occupies a very bad position. It is so luminous, however, that it suffers less than a darker toned picture would do. It represents a broad expanse of the Father of Waters, with the Maiden's Rock on the right. In the foreground are two or three fishing boats; in the background a mammoth steamboat is just rounding the headland. The reflection of the light on the water is admirably rendered, and there is also some good painting in the little stretch of land beneath the Maiden's Rock. It is in many respects the finest picture which Mr. BRICHER has yet produced. Passing on we come to No. 336—"Trout Stream, Adirondacks," by SAMUEL COLEMAN—a fresh and charming study of nature. We can almost hear the water ripple as it glides over the brown stones, and feel sure that such a stream must contain more trout than the fine one the angler has just pulled out of it. The picture is excellent in color and general treatment. We must not pass over No. 329—"Apple Blossoms," by WM. HART—a pleasing picture, though the color may perhaps be called in question, as being a little too bright.

OTHER PICTURES.

No. 339, "Deserting the Burning Ship," by Mr. F. H. DE HAAS, is, to our thinking, bad in color, and not equal to some of this artist's former efforts. Near it hangs Mr. CHARLES T. DIX's "Capri," (No. 343.) It is a most careful study, but the effect would have been greatly enhanced by the toning down of the sky. As it is, the sky appears too near to the spectator. In the North Room we find Mr. THOMAS NAST's "Departure of the Seventh Regiment, April 19, 1861," (No. 217). Beyond the fact that it gives the spectator the idea of a moving mass of humanity, it possesses no other merit. It is bad in color and incorrect in drawing. The small newsboy in front has a head and face larger than the stalwart soldiers immediately behind him. The old gentleman taking leave of one of the members of the regiment is afflicted with a bad spinal complaint apparently, and the boys who have climbed the lamp-posts are either preternaturally small or the lamps exceedingly large. At any rate they are both of the same size. In the South Room are two battle-pieces, No. 328, "The Rear Guard at White Oak Swamp," by JULIEN SCOTT, and No. 350, "Cannonading Across the Potomac," by A. W. THOMPSON. The first is full of life and expression. The officer in the foreground, clutching a sword, and the rifleman, who is just taking aim, are strongly painted. Mr. THOMPSON's large picture is rather disappointing. The figures are stiff and the details seem to have been hastily put in. Mr. HENNESSEY has two pictures which will attract attention by their peculiarity, if for no other reason, "Over the Sea," (219,) and "The Golden Hour," (261.) The figures are drawn with Mr. HENNESSEY's usual skill, but the coloring is most strange. Mr. WINSLOW HOMER has sent several pictures, the most noticeable being Nos. 172, 173 and 239. In all three there are fine effects of light and shade—Mr. HOMER's strong point—but the brick-dust color of the young lady bather's legs is not pleasant to look upon.

Above we have spoken of but a few of the most noticeable pictures in the exhibition. Next week we trust to be able to do the subject further justice.

PICTURE SALE.

Mr. WM. M. BROWN, one of our best fruit and flower painters, advertises his whole collection for sale at auction, at BARKER's Art Gallery, on Friday and Saturday evenings next. At the same time specimens by Wyant, Whitteridge, Eaton, Tait, Brevoort, Holberton, Gay, Bricher, Hubbard, David Johnson, Bispham and others, will be sold. The whole collection is now on exhibition day and evening.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Wicklow peerage case has been decided in favor of the present holder of the title.

Three suicides occurred within a recent week at Monaco by persons ruined at the gaming table there.

A letter from Tripoli reports the fall of a monster aerolite in the neighborhood of Mourzouk, weighing, it is said, 5,000 pounds.

The number of horses consumed as food in Paris during the year 1869 was 2,758, which furnished 1,003,200 pounds of meat.

Baden has abolished capital punishment.

There are five American dentists at Berlin, and two at Dresden.

The father and mother of the "Welsh fasting girl" have been committed for manslaughter.

The Academy of Toulouse has received for the annual literary competition for prizes, 104 odes, 52 poems, 41 epistles, 6 orations in verse, 4 eclogues, 42 idyls, 118 elegies, 20 ballads, 10 fables, 77 sonnets and 18 hymns.

The answer lately given in a French Court by a prisoner, accused of almost cutting his wife to pieces, was, with a smile, "Well, Monsieur le Président, you know every one has his little failing."

Dr. MILIO, a Russian surgeon, has invented a means of illuminating the interior of the living human body with the aid of a concentrated beam of electric light.

Westminster Abbey is to be opened to the public free on Mondays, and the guide nuisance is to be done away with.

A new novel by DISRAELI is to be published in May. It is entitled *Lothair,* and has on the title this motto from Terence—"*Nosse haec omnia salus est adolescentulis.*"

A movement has been started to erect a free library as a memorial to Lord BROUGHAM.

Negotiations are in progress at Berlin with regard to a revision of the literary copyright convention between France and Prussia.

M. LEDRU ROLLIN is living in a small villa at Fontenay-aux-Roses, near Paris. He does not intend to have anything to do with politics.

A sad event is reported from Devizes. A young woman, who had been disappointed in love, was walking with her mother by the side of the canal, when she suddenly jumped into the water. The mother, hoping to rescue her, sprang in after her, but the girl grasped her mother so firmly that both were drowned together.

It is said that so far was the French Government from anticipating the Prince's acquittal, that, according to a Tours journal, the Chateau d'Amboise had been fixed upon for his incarceration.

An elder in a church near Inverness recently attended the marriage of his eldest son and joined in a reel, for which offense he was suspended from office for three months.

One of the oddest defenses on record has just been made at Hamburg by a man who had murdered his wife from motives of jealousy. According to his own account he had not murdered her, but "had killed her in a fair and honorable duel, as he had placed a pistol in her hand and told her to shoot at him."

An Oxford University man kept a boa-constrictor in a box in his room. The pet made a sortie the other day, and proposed for the hand of a young lady in an unpleasant way.

A *mot* is attributed to M. OLLIVIER at his recent interview with M. GUIZOT. The latter, referring to a smart politician of the day, said, "He is clever, and full of energy, which will be certain to carry him a long way." "Doubtless, if he goes on at this rate," replied M. OLLIVIER, "he will end by being transported."

A forty-mile velocipede race has just taken place in France. Fifteen competitors started, and the winner was LEOTARD, who accomplished the journey in 3 hours 44 minutes.

KOSSUTH is writing his autobiography, which is to be published in six languages simultaneously.

Prince NAPOLEON is writing a history of the whole Napoleonic dynasty.

A Roman amphitheater has been discovered in the excavations now going on at Mont St. Geneviève, in Paris.

M. SAINTE BEUVE had written on a copy of *Portraits Littéraires:* "O literary property! In the case of certain books on which I read these words, 'The reproduction forbidden,' I would have liked it better had the author applied to himself in advance the words: the production forbidden."

The biographer of Count BISMARCK, Herr HESEKIEL, is, as joint author with his daughter, about to publish a German cookery-book. From BISMARCK to cookery!

When an aide-de-camp from the Tuileries suggested to Prince BONAPARTE the advisability of traveling, the Prince put his hand significantly into his pocket, and answered in language which the aide-de-camp will never repeat to his sovereign.

Mrs. FOWLER said, in an address delivered at Dundee: "Man's entire life might be guided by the weak hand of a woman. Young men need not go into the other world for torments, for if they got by their fireside a weak-minded, namby-pamby woman, she (Mrs. FOWLER) would warrant them she would bring them torments and plagues enough in this life."

A late number of the London *Medical Times and Gazette* announces that the Regius Professor of Clinical and General Medicine in the University of Oxford, England, has adopted for future use, as his text-book, the New-York edition of a medical work translated from the German by GEORGE H. HUMPHREYS, M. D., and CHARLES E. HACKLEY, M. D., both American gentlemen.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 17, 1870.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

NAPOLEON is said to have written a letter on the signification of the *plebiscite* for the instruction of the people, 8,000,000 of which are to be printed for distribution. The formula of the *plebiscite* will be, it is now reported, in these words: "Do the people desire Constitutional reforms in 1870 which assure liberty, placing it under the guarantee of the Emperor and Dynasty." The majority of the Left Center, while voting as they please, will, it is believed, support the measure. The representatives of the Journals on the Left are divided in their opinions, while the party of the Right Center are openly favorable to it, declaring that "liberty and revolution are now face to face," and to vote "yes" means Liberty at the termination of the *plebiscite*. The Duke de PERSIGNY will go to Berlin and propose a general European Congress....The health of M. GUIZOT is considered very precarious....It is reported in Paris that England and Russia have agreed to propose a general disarmament of Prussia.....The Spanish-Republican journals demand a separation of Church and State, and that such of the clergy as refuse to take the Constitutional oath, be sent to Rome....The Duke DE MORTPENSIER, who was banished for one month from Madrid, has gone to Seville....NEWMAN HALL denies the rumor that he is about to settle in this country.....A collision occurred yesterday, on the London and North-western Railway, by which several persons were severely injured; the facts in the case are, however, suppressed....The *Builder*, issued in London yesterday, in an article on the Pope's recent anathema against Masonry, refers to the vitality of the order throughout England and the Continent.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, among the bills reported were the following: Incorporating the Polytechnic Institute of New-York, the American Literary Bureau, and in Brooklyn the Library Association; to extend Lexington-avenue; confirming the title of this City to the Gansevoort property; amending the charter of the Working-woman's Protective Union; to alter the New-York City Map. In Committee of the Whole a number of railway bills were considered. Gov. HOFFMAN returned several bills of a local nature without his signature, and these were tabled without debate. The bill levying a tax of one mill for canal repairs and new work was passed. The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow evening.

In the Assembly Messrs. WILLIAM A. COBB, CYRUS CURTIS and WILLIAM C. ANDERSON were ordered to be arrested and brought before the bar of the House for refusing to appear and testify before the Committee of Investigation in regard to the sale of the Marine Hospital. Bills were reported for conferring additional powers on the Police Justices of Brooklyn; for the extension and improvement of Prospect Park; for the more effectual prevention of fires in Brooklyn, and to extend the track of Avenue "C" Railway in this City. A bill was passed designating days to be observed as holy-days, and making notes payable the day after; also the bill amending the charter of the National Trust Company of New York. In Committee the General State Tax bill was discussed, particularly the section making provision for $300,000 borrowed on the authority of the Governor and Controler for the work on the Capitol. The bill was finally ordered to a third reading and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

Dispatches by the mail steamer *Rio Janeiro*, which arrived at Lisbon yesterday, confirm the reported death of LOPEZ. He was killed, it is now asserted, in an attack made upon his forces on March 1, by the Brazilian General, and that with him his son Col. LOPEZ; the Vice-President of the Republic, F. SANCHEZ, Gen. CAMINAS and several other high officers fell. His mother, brothers, Mrs. LYNCH, four children and many officers were captured. A movement for a treaty of peace is now reported to be in progress.

The widows of two of the workmen who were killed by the boiler explosion at the Chesapeake Sugar-refinery in Baltimore, a week ago, have brought suits against the Company for damages in the sum of $20,000 each.

The boilers of the tow-boat *Rover* exploded on Friday night, above Little Miami Depot, in Cincinnati. Twenty-three persons were on board at the time. The accounts are conflicting, but three persons are supposed to have been lost and a number severely injured.

The new fractional currency of Canada went into circulation yesterday.

The Fenian Congress, in session at Chicago, has adjourned. During the sitting the offices of President and Senators were abolished, and an Executive Council, consisting of five members, was elected in their stead.

New gold-discoveries are reported to have been made near Barney Station, in New-Mexico, and great excitement exists in Santa Fé, many of the inhabitants having already started for the mines.

PHILIP HOUGHTON, a steady young man, who was beaten and stabbed by two roughs a few days since in Boston, died yesterday. Two men, named TAY and CRUMLICK, have been arrested, charged with the murder.

The Wyoming Methodist Church Conference, now in session at Wilkesbarre, decided yesterday in favor of lay delegation by a vote of 184 to 6.

Lake Champlain is open, and the steamers will begin running to-morrow. Navigation is also open on Lake Erie.

A freight-train on the Central Railway, which was thrown from the track near Rochester, was run into soon after by another freight train coming from the opposite direction, and fifty head of cattle were killed, and an engineer named GIFFORD was severely injured.

The bondsmen of the defaulting City Treasurer of Lowell, Mass., yesterday paid $16,000 as a compromise of settlement with the city. This amount, with that previously paid, makes up about two-thirds of the loss.

The Red River Expedition from Canada will consist of 10,000 picked men, a steel battery, a rocket brigade, and 2,000 loyal Indians.

A fire was discovered in a new building in the rear of the Dominion House of Commons at Ottawa, yesterday. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, and detectives are on the track of suspected parties. The building was intended for a library, and the fire was extinguished before much damage was done.

An Indian girl, daughter of the Chief of the Poli-utes tribe in Nevada, writes to Commissioner PARKER, bitterly complaining of the treatment her people have received at the hands of the Government agents while on the Truckee River reservation, and plainly stating their modest wants. The letter is remarkable for the good style in which it is written.

Gen. SCHOFIELD, it is reported, will be assigned to the Department of the Pacific, in the place of Gen. THOMAS, deceased.

There was a heavy snow-storm in Indiana, yesterday; some six inches of snow fell.

A dispatch from Norfolk, Va., reports the school-ship *Mercury* ashore, twelve miles south of Cape Henry. No lives were lost, and assistance had been sent from the city.

JOHN PURDY's glass manufactory on Twenty-fifth and E streets, Washington, D. C., was destroyed by fire, which is said to have been the work of an incendiary. Loss $40,000.

The schooner *John Limeburner*, of Brookville, is reported to have been burned at sea and abandoned, having been met on fire by the brig *Gladiateur*, which arrived at Havana yesterday. The fate of her crew is unknown.

Seventy-six insurgents are "officially" reported to have surrendered Caunao, Cuba.

At Toronto, Canada, yesterday, while two companies of the Queen's Own Rifles were assembled for target practice, a volunteer named NASSEY was shot through the head by an accidental discharge of a rifle in the hands of one of the men.

JOHN LUTZ, a German, yesterday, in his own house, at Reading, Penn., shot his wife and another German named SPAYD, employed by him to make some repairs. The former was wounded slightly, and the latter dangerously. LUTZ surrendered himself, alleging jealousy as the cause of his act.

The Temporal Power and the Catholic Liberals.

It seems as if it were impossible, that what the liberal Catholic Prelates are now seeing at Rome of the working of the Papal Government, and the importance to Catholicism at large, of the Pope's personal character and surroundings, should not convert them into what they have never been before,—determined enemies of the temporal power. The immense part which the Pope alone now plays in the government of the Church, makes it more than ever desirable that he and the men who are in immediate relations with him, and by whose counsels his policy is necessarily shaped, should be in constant contact with the stream of modern thought, and should be thoroughly well acquainted with, even if they do not approve of, what the laity of Catholic countries are doing and seeking. Living in a little dominion of their own, and surrounded by a Police whose duty it is to keep the modern world—so to speak—from crossing the frontier, obliged for very consistency sake to eschew all books and all society, as well as all discussions and interchange of ideas, which they would not permit in their subjects, they remain in an ignorance of the popular tendencies of the day, to a degree which is now working most unfortunate results.

The Catholic clergy of all free countries feel keenly the enormous burden which has been laid upon them by the Encyclical and the Syllabus. They know by their experience of everyday life, and by their intercourse with people of other sects, that the renewed affirmation of a string of very unpopular dogmas, is not what is wanted to win the world back to their faith. They know too, that the council's declaring the Pope infallible will not strengthen his influence one iota with anybody whose faith in him and his teachings now needs any confirming. But then they have no influence at Rome. The Pope is surrounded by Italians, and what is worse, Italian priests, who are not only ignorant of what is going on in the world outside, but are kept in ignorance by the political atmosphere in which they live. The result is that they are urging violently and successfully the use of means for the strengthening of the Church's authority in the latter half of the nineteenth century, which are really only fitted to aid in imposing it on newly-converted barbarians. It might have produced a profound impression on the Chilperics and Kunigundas of the fifth century for the Bishop of Rome to declare himself exempt from error, but it only makes the modern unbeliever laugh. But what with the *Index*, and the seclusion from all the breezes of modern thought in which everybody in the Roman States lives, it is very hard for high Roman officials, either civil or ecclesiastical, to find this out.

Bishop DUPANLOUP, whose much talked of letter we published on Friday, has had, with his hundred and fifty liberal colleagues, somewhat bitter experience of other inconveniences of the temporal power. He has found it used to deprive prelates of the liberty of action and discussion which in any other capital in Europe they would have enjoyed. They have been cut off from their ordinary access to the literature, and especially to the periodical literature, of their own countries. They have found it impossible to give public expression to their views, or even to meet for mutual discussion outside the Council, all owing to the fact that the Pope is sovereign of the patch of territory in which the Council is held. If VICTOR EMMANUEL owned it, and Rome were open to all the influences of modern civilization, all deliberations which took place in it would at least be free, and nobody, not even the Pope, could live in it, without getting into sympathy with the modern world, and learning what its wants and aspirations were. He would not need MONTALEMBERT, or DUPANLOUP, or DOLLINGER, to tell him what men of the leading countries of Christendom were thinking, and seeking; he would feel it in his bones.

Bishop DUPANLOUP is one of the increasing number of Catholic prelates who not only begin to look facts in the face, but to speak out their mind about them. They begin to see that it profits the Church comparatively little to make converts among the heathen, or to retain its hold over ignorant peasantry, as long as the educated or thinking classes are not within the fold, for it is they who after all, especially in the domain of thought, rule the earth. He points out that the Church has lost eighty millions of Greek schismatics and ninety millions of Protestants, and that she is now in danger of losing half what remains to her, through the violent course of the Ultramontanists. He says, and says truly, that in France, as in other Catholic countries, the politicians, the young men in the schools and colleges, the army and navy, the professional classes and indeed the men of all classes, except the peasantry, have escaped from the control of the Church. If they are not indifferent to her claims they are hostile to them. As regards the Council, "their position is one of expectation and resistance." The idea that they can be won back by proclaiming the infallibility of the Pope, he declares to be "one of those illusions which often in human society desperate parties indulge in on the eve of a supreme crisis." "I am convinced," he adds, "that among the most earnest of the revolutionists very little concern is felt about what you do." What is needed to bring about the reconciliation between the Church and the world, he declares, is the development of "the living and fruitful power of the Church, holiness, science, and that wealth of charity and zeal which is shut up in its heart."

Whether there is wisdom enough left among the Church's rulers to see this has still to be determined; but there is no intelligent man who knows what Christendom is thinking and saying who must not feel that no impression can be made in this way on the modern world, so long as the Pope commands armies, fights battles, and displays in every feature of his temporal government his hostility to everything the modern world holds dear. With mercenary troops, his dilatory and secret, if not venal administration of justice, his gagged Press, his arbitrary Police, his disorderly finances, it is useless for him to preach to the infidels.

A Crystal Palace for New-York.

Those who know what the Crystal Palace at Sydenham has done for London often wish that a similar structure, or rather a structure for similar objects, might be built near New-York. A place of unexceptionable amusement, easy of access and open every day in the week; a place where plenty of space, light and flowers can be enjoyed in all weathers, and good refreshments obtained at fair prices; a place big enough for monster festivals of every sort, and in which concerts of good instrumental music might be listened to, morning and afternoon, with an occasional performance by operatic or other first-rate vocalists, would be, we conceive, better appreciated and better patronized at New-York than at any city in the world.

During our long, hard Winters and tedious Springs such a place would be a blessing indeed. None can tell, save they who have experienced it, the delight of wandering, during a bleak, inhospitable day in January, through long lines of fragrant trees and flowers, amid the singing of birds and plashing of fountains, while breathing an atmosphere free and pure, but tempered to the genial warmth of Summer. The building at Sydenham, before the late fire, was about 1,200 feet long by 700 feet wide, and 260 in extreme height, and covered rather more than twenty-six acres. Its cost was not so great as these figures might lead one to imagine, Messrs. KELK and LUCAS having constructed it under contract for £200,000, with the provision that should the gross profits exceed £500,000, as they did with the Kensington Glass Palace of 1851, the builders should have £100,000 more. The edifice has answered its purpose remarkably well, although the memorable gale of 1861 did it some damage and the late fire destroyed the wing containing the tropical department. Glass and iron were used almost exclusively in its construction, and, although their effect is architecturally ugly, the prime needs of light and spaciousness could hardly have been so effectually attained by the use of other materials. The entertainments given at the Palace have been of the most varied description. Two instrumental concerts have been supplied on all ordinary days, by a band that has become famous for its excellence. Opera concerts have been frequent and "mammoth" performances of great musical works have been presented, surpassing any ever given elsewhere. There have been circuses, balloons and fireworks in the grounds. The annual fête of the Dramatic College has been held there, and the celebrations and gatherings of innumerable other societies and tradesmen's guilds. In short, almost all the shows that involved the probable gathering of great numbers of people have found in the huge glass house suitable accommodation and helped to pay its expenses. The amount of healthful recreation that has been taken in the building and its beautiful grounds is hardly to be calculated; and if only for the innocent pleasure thus afforded to tens of thousands of children, the Palace has certainly not existed in vain.

Such a building near New-York would do great good. It would be serviceable to trade, because it would help to attract merchants and their families from all parts of the country, and it would turn into the channels of unobjectionable and instructive diversion much of the pleasure-loving spirit that now finds vent in rowdy beer-gardens, tipsy picnics, and other forms of dissipation. It would be of assistance to art, because it would afford another field for the display and reward of talent, and, if well conducted, it might be of vast assistance to the popular taste, through the presentation, as we see them at Sydenham, of models of the best existing statuary, and, as we do *not* see them at Sydenham, of a good gallery of pictures. We are told there is to be such an establishment. The money, it is said, has been subscribed to the extent of $7,000,000—a sum which ought to be ample. But the notion, which is also given out, of placing such a building upon Washington or Tompkins-square is preposterous. Wherever placed the institution should stand in a park of at least two hundred acres and should command a fine view. One-half, if no greater part, of the attractiveness of the Palace at Sydenham has always consisted in its lovely grounds. It was in a great measure to secure this advantage, the necessity for which had been proved by experience, that the removal was effected from Kensington. There are plenty of spots quite as accessible from New-York as Upper Norwood is from London among which to select an eligible site. Let us have a Crystal Palace by all means. The idea is a capital one, and there is much to encourage confidence in its pecuniary success. But by all means erect the building at some point where abundance of land can be commanded, and from which the outlook will be of itself a perennial attraction. To fail to do this would be to invite defeat or, at all events, to omit one of the surest elements of victory; and it would be the more bitterly deplored in the sequel because, as things stand today, this chief desideratum is so easily attainable.

Narrow-Gauge Railroads.

The Attorney-General of Massachusetts was specially severe, in his recent Hartford and Erie argument, upon broad-gauge railways. Its only advocates, he claims, are its hapless victims. He declares that the extra weight of its rolling-stock, in proportion to the load carried, raises the proportion of non-paying tonnage, and the friction due to the curves is largely in excess of that upon the narrow gauge. And we believe that the common sense of the railroad community has firmly settled on the same conclusions. According to our remembrance, there have been but three broad-gauge railroads in this country, and only one of importance in England. We have had the Ohio and Mississippi Road, which, after a hard struggle, abandoned the broad-gauge notion as preposterous; the Atlantic and Great Western, whose fame is inseparably linked with that of Sir MORTON PETO, and the Erie Road, whose broad gauge has been a misfortune heaped on a series of misfortunes. The difficulty it so long labored under in not being able to make connection beyond Dunkirk, was a fatal one; and the same difficulty is inherent in all broad gauges. To railroads may be applied the same rule as to war and to trade, an innovation is only safe when it proves a success. The breaking of freight, the transfer of passengers, the inability to make connections are millstones around the neck of a road. The war of the broad and narrow gauge terminated in a victory for the latter, and ruin for the former.

In saying this, we refer, of course, to countries in which competition is free. Mr. ALLEN, in the argument already quoted, makes the just distinction between Government patronage and free competition, when he says:

> "In some foreign countries, where such property is protected from competition, the broad-gauge roads are prosperous; but where they come in open competition with the narrow gauge, bankruptcy is the rule to which there is hardly an exception. Of the two thousand miles of broad-gauge road in this country, I know of but one line that is not hopelessly bankrupt, and that makes two or three per cent. by carrying its through freight on a narrow gauge, for which it has laid down a third rail."

But now a new question is coming up, as to what *are* broad-gauge railways, and whether the ordinary gauge already adopted is not itself broader than the average interests of commerce demand. The Festiniog Railway, in Wales, is a road fourteen miles long, running from Port Madoc into the interior. This road, originally a horse-railway, has a gauge of two feet. It was so successful as to demand steam-power for the transportation of passengers, and locomotives were specially constructed to fit the track. Application was made to the Government for the required franchise, and the result of investigation by experts was to establish the fact that a speed of twenty-five miles an hour could be easily obtained; that passengers could be transported with safety; that the train could pass sharp curves and mount steep gradients with greater facility than that of the ordinary road; and that the cost of the rolling-stock was much less.

Here, then, we have conclusive evidence that a narrower gauge than is common at present can be used to advantage. The Festiniog Railway is a conspicuous example of this truth; but gauges between two and four feet are in operation in Great Britain, in Russia, in Norway, in India and elsewhere. The question which comes up for decision, therefore, is, can our present ordinary gauge be pronounced the best average gauge? And were this the only question, or, rather, were the whole matter to be settled *ab initio*, as indeed it is in new countries, the answer would be easy. It would be decided, probably, by impartial judges, that the gauge is rather broader than the average amount of travel and traffic justifies; that is to say, on the average of roads, the amount of business is not enough to require the present breadth of gauge, and a less expensive rolling-stock performing the same business would leave a chance for greater profits.

But this is not the only question. The other and more important one is, with the present gauge established, would it pay to change? The answer is that it would not. The broader the gauge the more comfort for passengers and security for freight; and with the vast amount of rolling stock already constructed for the ordinary gauge, a change would be wasteful and extravagant in the extreme. In this matter, we must use the experience of the seven-feet gauge, namely, that it is useless for theory to compete with a usage which has so much to support it. Besides, for ordinary roads like the New-York Central, Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, and so on, working between great commercial centers, and doing a vast business, the present gauge is not a whit too broad. It is only the average that we may so pronounce; and, in order to form connections, it is the small roads that must yield [illegible]. This seems [illegible] the [illegible] elaborate English discussions now going on regarding the Festiniog experiment.

The Old and the New.

We have endeavored to take as hopeful and auspicious a view of the new Boards appointed by the Mayor, as is possible. Still it is necessary to recall to our readers what the great difficulties of government have been in New-York, and for thoughtful men to consider whether they are likely to be removed under the new system. A Democratic Administration necessarily reflects the average virtue and intelligence of its chief supporters. The Government of this City for many years, in several important branches, has been in the hands of the ignorant classes, and those with little interest in the moral well-being of the community. These branches in their management have precisely represented the intelligence and morality of the masses who choose the officials. Under the same principle, with universal suffrage most absurdly applied to the Judiciary, many of the Courts have also faithfully pictured the average decorum, purity and decency of the constituencies which formed them. The corruption of the Judges, however, has been even worse in its effects on the City than the corruption of the office-holders; for with purity of justice, all other evils may either be corrected or punished.

The portions of the City Government which have been honestly, faithfully and wisely managed, have been the so-called "Commissions," which, in fact, were chosen by and represented the constituencies of the whole State. And now that these able bodies of administrators have substantially come to an end, we desire to record the historical verdict on their management. They may fairly challenge the whole community to put their fingers on one act of corruption or peculation, or even injudicious administration, during the many years in which they have controlled important interests in this City. The objections made against them on the Republican side, are of a purely *doctrinaire* order; on the Democratic, they spring from greed for the offices they control.

Take the Central Park, for instance, now passing into new hands. What could be more wise, pure or thoroughly public-spirited than its administration from the beginning till now? If the public wish to see how a park is managed by the very class of men who are now at the head of affairs, let them look at Tompkins-square, a place which ought to be the delight and ornament for the dwellings of the working class that surround it, but which is, in fact, a plaza for jobs, where some new and more dreary experiment for making money out of the City is tried every season.

We challenge the pauper and criminal administration of any European city to show a more thoroughly organized and honest system for the care of the poor and criminals than was our late Commission under Gen. BOWEN and Gov. BELL. The Police, though never as thorough and complete an organization as the other Commissions, has yet, on the whole, done efficient service. The Health Board was a public blessing, and in its bold struggles with the nuisances of the City was rapidly winning the gratitude of the community. In preventing disease and diminishing the death rate, its services have won honorable recognition throughout the civilized world. In the new Board, we recognize gratefully Dr. STEPHEN SMITH, an experienced sanitarian, and Dr. CECCARINI, a respectable physician, both likely to do honest work for the public health. We fear, however, that their efforts will be checked in some most important directions by the general complexion of the Board. In the old Excise Board the City gained a million a year, preserved quiet Sabbaths, and checked crime and disorder to an unknown extent. Who can hope much under the new Board, with the uncertain provisions of the new law?

Vaccination of the Indians.

The Caucasian race is charged with the destruction of aboriginal tribes whenever brought in contact with them; whether by lead, cold steel or bad whisky, it is held to be only a question of time after contact with the European when the doomed red men shall be swept from the face of the earth. Yet although harsh measures have sometimes been taken on our frontiers, and censured or excused according to information or prejudice, the general policy of the United States toward the Indians has been upright, humane, and even munificent. It is known that the small-pox rages at frequent intervals among the Western tribes, among whom it is peculiarly fatal and difficult to check. The disease has often in a year destroyed its thousands where the rifle of our cavalry has killed tens, and there have been statesmen called civilized who in such a case would simply have let the contagion pursue its way and count its work as so much saving of ammunition.

We trust that those foreign critics who are accustomed to find everything that is hard and cruel in the action of the United States Government, will do it the justice to acknowledge the fact that, notwithstanding late bitter collisions, it is now taking the most active steps, through its agents, to stop the ravages of small-pox among the Indians. Large quantities of vaccine virus have been sent to the various Western stations within a few days past, and the different Superintendents have received instructions to have all the Indians in their charge vaccinated, and to make full returns, in cautiously-drawn blanks already prepared for the purpose, of all attainable statistics bearing on the subject. We can well imagine that the poor savages, like their civilized predecessors in JENNER's time, may dread lest the prophylactic should make them "ox-faced" or "like unto beasts;" but if it saves them from the scourge that has of late years so terribly thinned their ranks, it may beget a better feeling among those that remain of the tribes, and should certainly be set down by Christendom to the permanent credit of the authorities at Washington.

At the rate we are going on in the disposition of our public domain, it will not take a very long time to dispose of it all. The grand total is estimated at 1,816,245,672 acres, or 2,837,882, of which not over two-thirds are available. Of this immense estate, about five hundred million acres have been surveyed, and over four hundred million disposed of in various ways, not including one hundred million acres given to railroads. But 165,601,859 acres have gone to bona fide purchasers and homestead settlers; all the rest has been given away. And still the applications to Congress for new grants, upon various pretexts, are continually increasing. Ninety bills are reported to be pending, involving grants of one hundred million acres, or as much in area as all New-England, New-York and Pennsylvania! Such wild extravagance with our domain ought to be checked, and the fertile acres held for the benefit of the generations of the future, who will soon need them for homes.

Some few tradesmen are understood to have lowered the prices of a few articles of food, but the movement needs to be "hurried up." Here are some hints as to how this may be done. A customer remonstrates, and threatens to withdraw his patronage. He is told that he will fare no better elsewhere. Well, let him try. Perhaps he may be invited back sooner than he thinks. Again, there is the abstinence principle, which is a sovereign specific if administered in sufficiently large doses. For instance, nobody would be bodily hurt by leaving off butter for a week or two. Suppose that on a specified day, butter were struck out of the list of necessary articles of food. This done to any considerable extent, there would be little more heard of fifty cents a pound for what ought not to cost over twenty-five. The process is simple—the idea is as "catching" as an epidemic. Extortionists had better imitate DAVID CROCKETT's coon, and "come down."

Wonders will never cease. In the April number of *Lippincott's Magazine* Mr. EDWARD A. POLLARD contributed a paper on the "Negro in the South," taking very advanced ground for one who, like him, had been a life-long advocate and defender of slavery, and who was the historian of the *Lost Cause*. The article elicited an earnest eulogy from a Kentucky negro named HORACE MORRIS, who writes exceptionally good ideas as well as good English. Thereupon Mr. POLLARD gives Mr. MORRIS' letter to the public, with a long eulogistic letter of his own, in which he declares it to be "a dominant and characteristic principle of the negro problem that the education to adjust the negro to the South, and to render a conservative solution of the Fifteenth Amendment, is to commence with the whites of the South rather than with the blacks." He adds:

> "On the whole, the negro has done his part; he has given proofs of a capacity and a disposition to undertake his new career in an inoffensive and promising manner, and he holds out a standing offer to the South of peaceful relations. It is rather the *white persons* who are to be schooled and educated up to the necessities of the question, before the negro problem can be satisfactorily determined and put on a conservative basis."

The action of the State Council of Political Reform, which held its annual meeting at Albany last week, cannot fail to have an influence for good. Although composed chiefly of clergymen and citizens of exalted respectability who seldom participate prominently in partisan action, it will make itself silently but effectually felt among a wide constituency of earnest and reflecting men. Judge BACON, of Utica, was chosen President, and among the Vice-Presidents we notice the names of such men as JOHN F. RATHBONE, of Albany; Gen. HUNGERFORD, of Jefferson; NATHAN L. BISHOP, of New-York, and THOMAS W. OLCOTT. The action had was of an unusually practical character. It was determined to recommend the organization of local councils in every town in the State, and to urge upon all citizens to attend caucuses and primary meetings of both parties in order to secure the nomination of the best men. This would be a blow at the very root of political corruption, and could not fail of the most salutary results.

Mr. WILLIAM H. HERNDON, of Springfield, Ill., has given to the public, since ABRAHAM LINCOLN's death, a number of disclosures of the private life of the martyred President which were in very questionable taste, to say the least. He was Mr. LINCOLN's law partner, and claimed to enjoy his closest confidence. If so, he most certainly abused it in giving the love passages in which one ANN RUTLEDGE was concerned, which, even if true, added nothing to Mr. LINCOLN's reputation, and must have been particularly offensive to his family. In a recent letter to the Illinois *State Register*, Mr. HERNDON gives a pretended exposition of Mr. LINCOLN's religious belief, in which he is represented in a very unorthodox light indeed. The Quincy *Whig* denounces it roundly as false, and administers a merited rebuke to the author, denouncing him as a charlatan, seeking notoriety by claiming to have been a friend of a great and good man. We think that Mr. HERNDON has already gone too far in this business.

Southern papers are beginning to revive the assertion, which has so often been made, of the rapid decadence of the negro. The Montgomery *Mail* asserts that there are fewer negroes in Alabama now than there were in 1860, and that two-fifths of the negroes have disappeared from Georgia during the last decade. South Carolina is also said to show a small decrease. In the absence of a reliable enumeration, we are inclined to receive these statements with doubt. Even if they were true as to the above-named localities, we should attribute the fact to migration rather than mortality. The United States census to be taken this year will settle the question whether there has been any material diminution of the number of blacks, and on that point it will be awaited with great interest.

A discussion has been going on in England to which certain correspondents of *Nature* have contributed, and which appears to have revealed the curious fact that nobody knows or agrees with any one else about how large the moon seems to be. Some gentlemen have been amusing themselves by collecting replies to the question, and they are said to be surprisingly various and conflicting. Many people declare the apparent size of the moon to be that of "a four-penny piece," and a Mr. THOMPSON writes to the journal we name to say that from one to two feet was assigned to him by those he questioned more frequently than other sizes. The main inference arrived at is that there exists what is called "a personal equation" that determines for each individual the seeming dimensions, respecting which hardly any two individuals can be found to agree.

The Vicar of Cushendun, County Antrim, has sent a story to the newspapers, for the truth of which he vouches but which is certainly very hard to believe. He says a rat, nearly white with age, and blind, is frequently seen there led to the water by a [illegible] straw, of which the old [illegible] the young rat the other. We [illegible] our Irish friends credit for [illegible] charity—especially to those of [illegible] and faith—but that these good traits [illegible]scend to the Hibernian *rodentia* is more [illegible] to swallow. Nevertheless the incident, [illegible]ful as it is, is not without precedent in the annals of natural history, JESSE and others furnishing anecdotes in precise corroboration of that of the observing Vicar of Cushendun.

At length the constant and vexatious delays in making appropriations for the New-York Post-office building may be said to have ended. It is now to be hoped that the work will be pushed forward with all possible expedition to its completion. There is a reason for this which would not exist in any other case. The locality is one which, however suitable for a post-office, is far otherwise for extensive building operations. In fact, though every care is evidently taken to avoid obstructing the neighborhood, great inconvenience is caused by the moving of materials to the inclosure, and the inclosure itself does its share of the unpleasantness. The architect no doubt will oblige the public by using all the speed consistent with a faithful performance of his task.

AMUSEMENTS.

Gossip and Announcements.

The week just ended has been unusually uneventful. It has not been a very prosperous week either, and a perceptible decrease in the habitual receipts has been observed, we doubt not, when the hour of reckoning was at hand. To-morrow evening, to make amends for the dullness of past nights, several novelties are promised....The re-appearance of Mr. JOHN S. CLARKE at Booth's is then to be effected. Mr. CLARKE is to act in "The Widow Hunt," under which caption a revised version of "Everybody's Friend" is to be looked for, and also in "The Toodles." ....While comedy and farce succeed largely uptown, tragedy treads on tragedy at the Olympic. "Macbeth" will be brought out at this house to-morrow, with Mr. G. L. FOX as the *Thane of Chowder*. This dreadful perversion of the hero's title leads us to expect an amusing entertainment at all events.....No change of bill will be made at Wallack's, at the Fifth avenue, at Niblo's, or at Wood's Museum, where a fresh extravaganza, having for canvass the story of "The Bohemian Girl," is delighting very large audiences. ....At the San Francisco Minstrels' Hall, Mr. ROLLIN HOWARD, a popular tenor and an excellent musician, has been added to a very efficient troupe..... Prof. RISLEY takes his company, which has lately been delighting the audiences of the Tammany, to the New-York Theater this week. With characteristic energy the Professor has been preparing the latter theater by the construction of a ring and by other improvements, and he hopes to make the building both comfortable and elegant by the time he opens. The attractions offered by his company are many and forcible, and we doubt not they will find suitable appreciation in this new field for their industry. We are informed that the entire troupe lately at the Tammany will take part in the forthcoming festivities at the New-York Theater, and that every pains will be taken by themselves and their manager to merit public favor....The season at the New-York Circus was ended last night....Of some of the musical *soirées* of this week we wrote in the TIMES of yesterday. We then referred particularly to the very attractive Sunday Concert to be given at Steinway Hall this evening, and to the event of Tuesday, when "The Magic Flute" is to be interpreted with Miss CARLOTTA PATTI at the Academy. We have some additions to make to the list....Mr. HENRI KOWALSKI, a pianist whose merits we have several times acknowledged, and which are getting to be widely recognized at their just value, announces a grand concert for Wednesday evening next at Steinway Hall. Mr. KOWALSKI will be assisted by Mme. DE LUSSAN, Miss CLARA PERL, Señor P. SARASATE, Messrs. RANDOLFI, F. BARTLETT, C. WERNER, ARNOLD, DACHAUER, and CARL ANSCHUTZ's grand orchestra. The programme is to be of an extremely brilliant and varied order, including selections from the works of WEBER, AUBER, MENDELSSOHN, VERDI, DONNIZETTI, THALBERG, the lately deceased DE BERIOT, ROSSINI, THOMAS, STIGELLI, PRUDENT, and Mr. KOWALSKI himself. This concert should be, and doubtless will be, one of the finest of the season....The very worthy charity known as the Sheltering Arms, is likely to find its funds considerably augmented ere the fortnight ends. To-morrow it will benefit by a grand concert at the Academy of Music, and Thursday evening and Tuesday week by two amateur dramatic entertainments at the Union League Club Theater. The Philharmonic Orchestra, under Mr. CARL BERGMANN, Misses CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG and NETTIE STIRLING, vocalists; Miss ANNA MEHLIG and Mr. S. B. MILLS, pianists; Herr WERNER, violoncellist; Señor SARASATE, violinist; and the Arion Society, with Herren CANDIDUS and REMMERTZ, soloists, are to take part in the concert. The dramatic representations are to consist; the first, of "Meg's Diversion" and "The Two Buzzards," and the second, of "The Ladies' Battle" and "Ici on Parle Français." No names are mentioned in connection with the *dramatis personæ*, but a glance at the committees leaves little doubt as to the high social order of the comedians....A concert by Miss ANNA MEHLIG, Mr. CHARLES WERNER, Herr REMMERTZ, Mr. WENZEL KOPTA and Herr TRAEGER, is to be looked for at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on Tuesday evening. LISZT's arrangement of BACH's fugue in G minor, is among the compositions to be rendered by Miss MEHLIG, whose playing of fugues is quite unequaled; and a song by LISZT, "Mignon," for baritone, is to be alluded to as salient among the vocal pieces.... A series of three madrigal concerts in aid of the Wilson Industrial School and Mission, is to be commenced at Steinway Hall, on Thursday evening next, and to extend over the two succeeding Thursdays. About fifty voices will interpret the programmes, which are to embrace selections from works rarely brought before the public. Notice is called to the fact that tickets will be sold only by subscription and for the course.... The promised *après midi* entertainment by Mr. OLE BULL and his troupe occurred at Association Hall yesterday. The artists with Mr. BULL were Messrs. MCDONALD and HOFFMANN and Miss SAFFORD. They are thoroughly well-known, and they interpreted no composition of sufficient novelty to merit reference, with respect to its own merits or to those of the rendering. The eminent violinist's most classical *morceau* was TARTINI's "Trille du Diable."

OF CIRCUSES IN GENERAL.

Few of the many who delight in circus exhibitions think or know anything of the internal economy of the establishment, the public performances in which so often serve as a wholesome relaxation to the over-worked business man, and are invariably the climax of childish enjoyment. As a rule the riders, acrobats and clowns employed are in the flower of man and womanhood. They lead hardy, active lives, are restricted to a plain and wholesome diet, indulge in few, if any, stimulants, and take daily exercise. The horses also are fed and worked as regularly as the appointed hours come around. These animals usually commence their circus life when aged from four to seven years, and it is no rare occurrence to find them sound and active in the ring at thirty years of age. In well-regulated establishments the horses are fed exclusively on hay, oats and wheaten bran, all being of the best quality. The hours of practice and of education are early in the forenoon, so that there is a convenient time for rest previous to the evening's entertainment. The visitor during these hours is struck with the air of repose and quiet that reigns around. The glitter of spangles, the flare of gaslights are not seen; and the shrill neigh of horses, the ringing laugh of the clowns and the sharp crack of the riding master's whip are not heard in the rather dim light of the surrounding stables. A similar morning's visit to the New-York Circus, in Fourteenth-street, and an inspection of its internal arrangements, show how deserved is its standing as a first-class place of amusement. It has a large stud of horses and ponies, numbering forty individuals, all in high condition. The most noted of these animals are *Alexander*, a noble-looking Gulf Arab, flecked with dark-gray spots on a snowy coat; *Red Cloud*, a horse of most amusing intellectual development; *Buck*, a gray Hanoverian, gentle as Hanoverians usually are, and two Shetland ponies, *Tom Spree* and *Punch*. Contrasting this circus with other American circuses, it stands far ahead of all its compeers, and it holds a good footing, even, near the famed English equestrian establishments. Hengler's Liverpool Circus is nightly thronged, and is an admirable institution. The London Holborn Circus, where royalty delights to forget its thraldrom, is next in importance. This last-named is splendidly organized, and has six superb Gulf Arabians trained to career around the arena on the hind legs, holding the fore legs high in air. In Central Europe, CINASELLI, an Italian equestrian much patronized by King VICTOR EMMANUEL, is the proprietor of a fine stud of trained horses, and he annually visits Florence, and holds his exhibitions in the large open-air theater known as the Politiama. This theater could contain from four to five thousand persons, and consists of a vast succession of stone benches, one rising above the other. The royal box and the private boxes are in one tier, midway between the lower seats, which correspond to reserved seats, and the lofty stone benches already mentioned. On sultry Summer nights this theater is filled to overflowing, and there the Florentines are certain to see their much-loved Sovereign, not occupying the royal box, but seated in a private stall, as intent on the performances as though royalty knew no cares, and as if a crown could be lightly worn. Cheery Paris has its circus, where volatile Frenchmen and fashionable French women go to delude themselves into the idea that they are becoming an equestrian nation; they criticise and find fault, extol that which they should not, and leave uncommended that which merits praise. In all large capitals these equestrian establishments succeed well, and the proprietors retire wealthy after a short time. The chief expenses are the salaries of the performers. The purchasing of the horses and their keep is a secondary item. In America circus horses are purchased at from $600 to $3,000 per head; in England they are cheaper, ranging from £25 sterling to £100, or at most £150 sterling, while on the continent of Europe these horses are purchased at still lower rates. There, Hanoverians and Andalusians and small Barbs or Cyrians are generally the animals in use. As a rule circus horses are healthy, and remain many years sound and useful; they are not subject to change of weather; their keep is good, and their walk regular. Then they go, in most instances, unshod, and are therefore not liable to the hoof troubles of different soils incidental to bad shoeing.

Home Gossip.

A testimonial benefit is soon to be given Miss JENNIE WILLMORE, of Wood's Museum, at the Academy of Music....A San Francisco dispatch, forwarded yesterday, announces that the remains of JOSH SILSBEE, the comedian, were removed from Yerba Buena Cemetery on the previous day. The coffin was opened and the body found to be in a perfect state of preservation, although it had been buried fifteen years ... The San Francisco *Bulletin* said a few days ago in regard to the comedian's grave: "Among the notable graves at Yerba Buena Park is that of JOSHUA S. SILSBEE, who died in this city on the 2d of December, 1855, at the age of forty-two years. SILSBEE was a celebrated comedian, and was the first actor to introduce the Yankee character in Europe, where he achieved eminent success. He came to this State in 1853. His death was deeply regretted by our citizens, with whom he had become very popular. At present his grave is entirely neglected and no effort has been made to raise the funds necessary to remove his remains to a more quiet place".... Mr. W. H. POPE read an original poem entitled "The Black Prophet," on Thursday, April 14, at the celebration of the Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment in Boston, at Faneuil Hall. ....Mr. CHARLES H. VANDENHOFF is acting with Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL....Mlle. BONFANTI dances in Albany on and after April 25....Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE act in Rochester next week....LEFFINGWELL was last week in Albany. ....In Albany, the receipts at the Trimble Opera House during the last month were $9,663; those at the Academy of Music $6,010.... Mr. EDWIN ADAMS was last week in Buffalo.... Next week Signor BRIGNOLI and his company occupy the Philadelphia Academy of Music. They will interpret in turn "Lucia," "Don Pasquale," "Martha," "Il Trovatore," (with Mme. GAZZANIGA,) "Il Barbiere" and "Lucrezia Borgia"....Miss ELISE HOLT was last week in Pittsburg....In March the Pittsburg playgoers expended $25,838 on amusements....It is a great pleasure to supply theatrical entertainments to the playgoers of Hartford. A correspondent of the *Courant* asks: "Is there anything in this country taxed as largely as amusements are in this city? Every entertainment given at the Opera-house or Allyn Hall is required to pay two per cent of all the money taken at the door, $10 as a Government license, and $7 50 as a city license, and in addition fourteen free tickets of admission, worth from $7 to $21 more, according to price. For circuses, the modest license of $100 per day is asked—sometimes they let them off at $75—and in addition, forty-two free tickets, value $21. These tickets are not complimentary, the free gift of managers, but are demanded as a part of the price of the license. During the past year, the Chairman of the Amusement Committee received over 2,000 of these tickets, and 210 from circus companies, the value of which in money is over $1,300. What benefit does the city derive from this, or is it only for the mutual benefit of a few."....OLE BULL plays in Lowell to-morrow [illegible]....Mrs. SCOTT SIDDONS and Mr. W. HOL[illegible] act in Hartford and in New-Haven this [illegible]. The lady reads in Troy next week.... [illegible]ECHTER personated *Don Cæsar de Basan* in [illegible] last week. JEFFERSON succeeds him [illegible] week....The French comedians occupy the [illegible] Olympic this and next week....Mr. and [illegible] HOWARD PAUL will act this week at the [illegible], in Boston....P. S. GILMORE was a [illegible] eighteen years ago, and a Boston [illegible] prints a programme of festivities to [illegible] he contributed a tamborine solo.... [illegible]" DAVENPORT has been in Memphis and [illegible], and is reported unusually ill....Miss [illegible] REIGNOLDS was last week in St. Louis. So [illegible] JOHN COLLINS, the latter acting at De [illegible]....Mme. PAREPA-ROSA and her company [illegible] Chicago this week....Mr. FORREST acted, [illegible] week, in Peoria, Ill....LAURA KEENE was [illegible] week in Savannah, Ga....The Richings [illegible] Troupe was last week in Macon, Ga.... [illegible] Mrs. W. H. LINGARD were last week in [illegible]....Miss LUCILLE WESTERN has [illegible] in "Frou-Frou" in New-Orleans.

The Foreign Stage.

Mr. EDMUND PHELPS, son of the well-known tragedian, Mr. SAMUEL PHELPS, died in Edinburgh, on April 2, after a very brief illness. Mr. PHELPS was only thirty-one years of age, having been born in London in 1839. He was a gentlemanly and accomplished young man, and gave promise of attaining a considerable eminence in his profession. He leaves behind him a wife (Miss HUDSPETH, of the Drury-lane Theater) and three children....The French papers announce the death, on the 9th ult., of M. THEODORE LABARRE, the well-known harpist and composer for that once fashionable instrument. M. LABARRE was composer of several comic operas, and was once *chef d'attaque* (conductor) at the Opera Comique.... Mr. BOUCICAULT'S fresh dramas at the Princess, in London, entitled respectively "Paul Lafarge" and "A Dark Night's Work," are not strictly new. Both are founded—as honorably avowed in the play-bill—on French plays; and we may add that both have already been presented in English versions—one, indeed, if we mistake not, more than once. "Paul Lafarge," in fact, is identical with the old piece entitled the "Barrack Room;" while "A Dark Night's Work," founded on SCRIBE'S drama "Paquita," is substantially "The Invisible Husband."....Messrs. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON and HODGE has just sold a copy of the first folio edition of the works of SHAKESPEARE, with the verses inlaid, and the margins of the title supplied, for £300, and an unusually fine copy of the third edition for £200, which latter sum is more than double the amount it has ever [illegible]

brought before....Mlle. SCHNEIDER had [illegible] her first appearance at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, as *La Grande Duchesse*. Notwithstanding the recent pastoral, the theater was crowded, nearly two thousand persons being present, and the performance enthusiastically received. All the well-known *morceaux* were vociferously re-demanded....DELAUNAY, of Paris, is suffering from a fracture of the arm....An actor well-known on the Paris stage, M. CHARLES LEMAITRE, son of the eminent veteran actor FREDERICK LEMAITRE, was attacked recently with small-pox, which epidemic is now so prevalent in the French capital. He was attended at his apartments, on the fourth story, No. 40, Boulevard de Strasbourg, by a sick nurse. Three days later his condition became alarming, erysipelas in the head having set in, and his reason became affected. One evening, during the momentary absence of the nurse, M. LEMAITRE sprang out of bed, opened the window, and was about to cast himself out, when the nurse returned, and seizing hold of his shirt endeavored to restrain him, shouting for assistance, while the unfortunate patient in his turn cried out that he was being murdered. A crowd collected, some of whom rushed up stairs, and had just entered the room when the protracted struggle was brought to a close by the poor madman breaking from the hold of the nurse and casting himself headlong into the street, where he was immediately afterward picked up quite dead. M. FREDERIC LEMAITRE, the father, who is still playing in Paris, arrived shortly after the catastrophe, and was overwhelmed by the fearful calamity which had bereaved him of a beloved son.... The festival organized in honor of HECTOR BERLIOZ took place without pecuniary success on March 22. The Minister of the Beaux Arts had sent 500 francs as his loge....The following items are given as constituting the cost of the New Paris Opera House: masonry, 14,000,000 francs; joiners' department, 1,000,000 francs; marble, 1,000,000 francs; marble pavements, 200,000 francs; mosaic work, 270,000 francs; ornamental sculpture, 2,000,000 francs; statuary, 645,000 francs; artists' painting, 470,000 francs; artistic brass ornaments, 480,000 francs; lacquering, 105,000 francs; gilding, 345,000 francs; brass work, 150,000 francs; locksmiths' work, 4,000,000 francs; carpenters', 735,000 francs; covering-in, 680,000 francs; lighting, 715,000 francs; warming and ventilating, 610,000 francs; forming, with incidental expenses, a total of about forty millions of francs....A late St. Petersburg letter says: "The performance for the benefit of MARIO was a complete triumph. It was known that he was appearing the last time in that capital, and incredible things are recounted—twenty-five recalls after the fourth act of the "Huguenots," splendid presents from the Court and the subscribers, and among others, a salver of massive gold with these inscriptions: "The setting sun eclipses all the stars of the firmament." "To Mario, king of song and of the drama. St. Petersburg, 1870." His young daughters were present. After the opera he was accompanied home and his house invaded. The following day, a hundred members of the aristocracy and the higher middle-class gave him a cesses; and as for inferior titles, no one thought of counting them. After supper MARIO sang "Raggio d'Amor," (DONNIZETTI.) To describe the tumultuous enthusiasm of these children of the North would be impossible....He returned to his home without gloves or handkerchief.... They had been snatched from him as souvenirs." ....Mme. PAULINE LUCCA, who had signed an agreement for the present season at Moscow, has, by the advice of her medical attendants, declared herself unable to fulfill it. The state of her health will, it is said, render it impossible for her to encounter such a cold climate as that of Moscow for at least another year.

THE SHELTERING ARMS.

Controversy with Regard to the Management of the Institution—Statement from a Member of the Executive Committee.

The Bazaar for the benefit of "The Sheltering Arms"—an institution established for the purpose of affording refuge to the children of female prisoners committed to the penal institutions, during the period of their incarceration, —will open on Tuesday next at the armory of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, in Broadway, near Thirty-sixth-street. The object of the Fair is to extinguish the debt of $40,000 which now rests upon the institution and retards its progress.

There has been some trouble in regard to this institution which was originally of an internal character, and did not then materially concern the public, but the contestants have in various communications to the Press so agitated the question at issue that it is fast becoming one of grave importance. The whole question of the management of the institution is referred to the Board of Trustees, which, at the meeting in May, will doubtless decide which is in the right. Meanwhile it is determined to hold the Bazaar, and apply the money obtained to the benefit of the institution.

The trouble seems to have originated with the efforts of the High Church party, or the Ritualists, to manage the institution through the Sisters of St. Mary, who have been connected with the Arms since its organization. This course is opposed by the Low Church party, who have at last succeeded in compelling the resignation of the Sisters and their retirement from the management. The Sisters retire gracefully, and show no vindictiveness, for they seek to aid the objects of the Association as much as possible by directing that the contributions for its benefit shall be made through the Bazaar.

The Sisters claim that they were foremost in giving the institution aid when it was first organized; that they not only contributed money, but their individual attention to its success; that they remained in control of the Arms until it was established on a sure foundation, when influences were interposed which threatened a rupture. Then they retired, because they were not willing that the charity should be imperiled by any conflict of authority, preferring to submit all questions to the Board of Trustees at the meeting in May. To that arena is the contest transferred, and, until it is settled, the Sisters remain passive spectators.

The Low Church and Conservative Party claim that the Sisters gained control of the institution for the purpose of carrying out their peculiar views of church worship; that the ritualistic ideas which they sought to inculcate were dangerous to the welfare of the institution, and that, besides their effect upon the children, the continuance of this course of management would tend to drive from its support all those who did not conform to the new mode of worship. The Episcopal journals take sides in this controversy, but both parties unite in the desire that the institution should be permitted to go forward and do its charitable work unmolested by the differences which have arisen in the way in which the work shall be done.

DR. PETERS' STATEMENT TO BE SUBMITTED IN MAY.

The following communication presents the views of one of the Executive Committee in relation to this controversy:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Various misstatements have, since the resignation by the Sisters of St. Mary of the charge of the "Sheltering Arms," appeared in print, and which are to this time unanswered. Dr. PETERS has been urged by many friends of the institution to publish a history of the domestic organization of the institution from its commencement to the present time, but has steadily refused to do so amid the prevailing excitement, saying that at the regular meeting of the Trustees, to take place early in May, he will present such a paper, to be used as the Board may direct. In the meantime it might not be amiss to say that the resignation of the Sisters was sudden and entirely unlooked for by both President and members of the Executive Committee. No complaint had been made by the Sisters to the Trustees or the Executive Committee upon which any action could be taken, a peremptory resignation to the President, admitting of no action, being the only paper received.

It has been stated that Dr. PETERS, in connection with a prominent clerical member of the Board foremost in the organization of the Bazaar, has been scheming for some time past to bring about the resignation of the Sisters with a view to advance the pecuniary interests of the institution by the more assured success of the Bazaar.

A sufficient answer to this charge would be, that had Dr. PETERS alone intimated at any time these five years past, that the services of the Sisters were no longer needed, a resignation would have been promptly at his disposal. Far from a severance of the connection between the Sisterhood and the institution being desired by Dr. PETERS, or the Trustees, the Board has unanimously and repeatedly voted them thanks and gratitude for their devotedness and earnestness in their duties. This peremptory resignation has, however, carried the matter beyond the action of the Board, leaving them only to regret the departure of the Sisters; a departure which indicates the unthought of peril in which the institution has stood from its commencement in being liable at any moment to be deprived of all its teachers and managers, trusted, respected and beloved alike by the children who have benefited by their kind ministrations, as well as by the President and Trustees who have regarded the fruits of their work as such as money could not purchase or replace. If they cannot look back without sorrow upon the work they are leaving, upon the children who owe so much to the kindness and gentleness they have exhibited, can we say it is well?

With God's help the children are not to be left without kind and loving hands to care for them. Already at the first rumors of trouble, at the first intimation that it was possible the Sisters might hurriedly leave, willing hands and loving hearts are on the way to care for our little ones. Numerous offers of temporary assistance have been received from ladies, able, efficient and skilled, and enough have been thankfully accepted.

God willing, Easter Monday will find that the little ones at the Sheltering Arms have not been forgotten.

A MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Organization of the Fire Department Postponed.

Contrary to general expectation, the organization of the Fire Department under the new Commissioners was not effected yesterday, there not having been a meeting of the Board, which is not now expected to occur until after the adjournment of the Legislature, of which Messrs. HITCHMAN and BLAIR, two of the Commissioners, are members. Nothing is certainly known of the intended action of the Commissioners, but it is generally conceded as the Democrats are in the majority [illegible] of Mr. PERLEY, [illegible] in January last. It is [illegible] who will be selected to [illegible] important position, but Mr. ELISHA [illegible] late Chief-Engineer, is most gene[illegible] favorably named for the place. His [illegible] position. There will also probably be other changes made, and among others Mr. CHARLES GILDERSLEEVE, the popular and efficient Secretary of the Board since its organization, will probably retire, but his successor has not yet been positively selected.

THE M'FARLAND CASE.

What may be Expected During the Current Week—Very Important Testimony to be Presented—What has been Shown Thus Far.

The trial of McFARLAND will be resumed before Recorder HACKETT on Monday morning, which will be the tenth day in the progress of the case. The last two days of the trial were rather dull and uninteresting, but it is presumed that this week some very important facts will be presented, and the line of the defense be more clearly developed. The defendant's counsel seem to have accumulated evidence tending to show the frantic state of mind into which McFARLAND was thrown by the series of domestic troubles which afflicted him during the two years of the separation, and the Court at least seems to have been wearied by the mass of testimony presented on this point. For the last day or two the counsel have, in the examination of their witnesses, skimmed over this period of McFARLAND'S life, and contented themselves with showing generally his irrational manner and conversation at this time. This having been done, and no more evidence being required on that point, it is presumed that no more will be offered.

A review of what has been shown in evidence, on the part of the defense, will enable a satisfactory conclusion to be arrived at with respect to what will be necessary to show in order to make out a good case. The counsel may not be willing to rest content with this, however, but may be desirous of going as far as they can to prove that McFARLAND was persecuted and driven to the commission of the deed for which he is on trial. The secrets of the defense are well kept, and will be revealed only so far and so rapidly as the case progresses.

The defense opened on the 8th inst., and on that day examined eight witnesses. JAMES McFARLAND, a brother of defendant, substantiated the statements made by Mr. SPENCER in his opening with respect to the early life of defendant, and established the relationship of FRANCIS to DANIEL McFARLAND. Miss LYDIA GRAW testified to the fact that defendant was a lodger in her mother's house and that he was irregular in his hours, going out and returning late at night. Miss ANNA H. BURNS gave testimony in relation to the marriage of defendant and the present whereabouts of Mrs. McFARLAND. GEORGE A. SIMMONS showed from the records that FRANCIS McFARLAND was an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum at Blackwell's Island, and and Dr. MORRIS gave corroborative testimony as to the insanity of FRANCIS. ELISHA W. SINCLAIR proved the delivery of the "intercepted letter" to McFARLAND, and then identified the letter. EDWARD J. WATSON was called to identify Mrs. CALHOUN'S handwriting, but, failing to do so, Mr. AMOS J. CUMMINGS supplied that necessary link in the testimony. JOHN O'BRIEN accounted for McFARLAND'S presence at the Westmoreland Hotel on the night of the tragedy, and deposed as to his manner on that occasion.

On the 9th inst. six witnesses were examined. Mr. MANGUM gave testimony as to the irrational manner of McFARLAND two or three days before the shooting. Mr. MAGRATH, of the Tombs Police Court, proved from the records the commitment of FRANCIS McFARLAND as a lunatic. JOHN D. BILLINGS testified as to the general conduct of McFARLAND before and after the separation from his wife, as to his irrational manner on various occasions, and swore to an interview half an hour before the tragedy. JOSEPH B. NONES and JAMES TAYLOR also gave testimony on the point of monomania, as also did MERRIT WICKHAM and JOSEPH O'BRIEN.

On the 12th inst. six witnesses were examined. Messrs. GRIM and PHILLIPS were introduced to show the proceedings in the habeas corpus case in Boston. Drs. JOHN A. WARD, MORRIS, WATSON and MINOR, who had prescribed for defendant at various times, gave important medical testimony as to the condition of his mind, and the supposed permanency of its distraction. Mr. ELWOOD proved the institution of the crim. con. suit in this City, showed generally defendant's manner, and the fact being established that witness resided at the Park Hotel, the jury were left to infer that he was the man McFARLAND was going to see when he hastened away from Mr. BILLINGS', half an hour before the shooting.

On the 13th inst. eleven witnesses were examined. Mr. EASTWOOD swore to the repeated relation by McFARLAND of the story of his troubles. Mr. WAKEMAN showed that he accompanied him in his search for the boy DANNY at Woodside, and the effect which the report of his wife's marriage had upon him; also, his restlessness at night. The waiters in the restaurant where McFARLAND was in the habit of breakfasting, testified to his irrational manner. Mr. KAUFFMAN and Mr. MARSH testified to his incapacity for business by reason of his mental aberration. Messrs. LUDLOW, FELLAHY and SADLIER presented cumulative evidence on the point of partial insanity. On this day letters from Mrs. CALHOUN were read showing the efforts she is alleged to have made to induce a separation, and RICHARDSON'S connection with the subsequent engagement of Mrs. McFARLAND as an actress at Winter Garden.

On the 14th inst. nine witnesses were examined; the medical testimony of Dr. GURNSEY was important, as showing insanity at the time he examined McFARLAND, and that of Drs. O'ROURKE and CLARKE, and the druggist, EDMOND, put in evidence the fact that defendant was compelled to resort to narcotics in order to allay the nervous agitation under which he suffered. The nephew, Dr. McFARLAND, swore to declarations of Mrs. McFARLAND relative to the cause of the separation, and PETER GILLESPIE swore to the pecuniary condition of defendant before he lost his property.

It will be observed by comparing the testimony as presented by the defense with the opening address of Mr. SPENCER, that the allegations contained in that speech have been apparently substantiated by the evidence. Assuming that the line of the defense was clearly foreshadowed by Mr. SPENCER, there remains but two or three points to be shown in substantiation of the allegations, and these are the detection of RICHARDSON'S criminal intimacy with Mrs. McFARLAND, the abduction of DANNY and the Astor House marriage, the latter of which will bring upon the witness-stand Revs. Messrs. BEECHER and FROTHINGHAM. It is thought questionable if the Court permit this portion of the case to be opened. But from remarks let fall by Mr. GRAHAM, during his cross-examination of Dr. SWAN, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, it is inferred the defense will seek to get the testimony in, to show that the death of RICHARDSON was accelerated by the excitement of the ceremony.

In view of the mass of testimony submitted by the defense it is scarcely probable that the District-Attorney will let the case go to the jury without offering rebutting evidence. It is hinted —and these hints are somewhat confirmed by the questions put by Mr. DAVIS in his cross-examination—that the prosecution will seek to show that Mrs. McFARLAND left her husband for cause, and that she had good reasons for pursuing the course she did. To show this those who were her confidants at the time and before the separation must be produced, and this will bring forward Mrs. SINCLAIR, Mrs. CALHOUN and others who have figured already in the case. The woman herself may be summoned, but it is scarcely probable, as the attempt to put her upon the stand would open the question of the validity of the Astor House marriage. The defense claims that she is yet the wife of McFARLAND, and as such is an incompetent witness. The prosecution, of course, asserts that she has been properly divorced and legally remarried; but if they can get the evidence they desire in any other way they will not, it is thought, hazard the consequences of producing her as a witness. It is intimated that Messrs. GREELEY, CLEVELAND and others will be called to testify as to threats made by McFARLAND against RICHARDSON, and attempts made at various times to carry out these threats. This would indicate that even after the defense have closed the case will be far from its end.

Women's Institute for Mental, Physiological and Sanitary Improvement—Its Scope and Purpose.

This association, of whose existence even many in the community are not aware, has been quietly perfecting its plans for many months past.

Its design is to disseminate among women a more extended knowledge of the human system, the laws that govern life and health, the means of preventing sickness and suffering, and so to secure healthier mothers and a more vigorous progeny than are now to be found among the American people.

The regular meetings take place on Thursday of each week, at the Mott Memorial Rooms, at 3½ P. M., at which time and place some competent person fills the lecturer's chair to discourse upon the laws of health. The sanctity of motherhood is a principle especially enjoined. "The lack of fixed principles on this point," it was proclaimed by one of the officers of the institution, "is the result of ignorance, and the fruits appear in widespread endeavors to evade the possibility of maternity."

The designs of the institution embrace a plan to send out for the further dissemination of a knowledge of every-day practical hygiene, a committee to visit the head-quarters of the Women City missionaries, tendering them free courses of lectures on the common laws of health, thus enabling them to add materially to their usefulness among the poor.

Another committee will be commissioned to visit the women's wards in our public hospitals, thus carrying words of cheer and comfort and practical use to a class of females peculiarly in need of the sympathy of their own sex. Many benevolent ladies have signified their willingness to serve here. It is proposed to send out still another committee to visit the public schools of New-York City to ascertain the mode of teaching physiology and hygiene, (if professedly taught at all,) and to ascertain to what extent practical hygiene is carried out, on the results of which examination a memorial will be sent to the Board of Education.

When it is considered that no officer connected with the Institute may receive any pecuniary recompense for services rendered as lecturers or in any capacity, the disinterested philanthropy of its design must commend itself to all.

The next lecture will be an important one, treating of some of the evils of the hour already crying aloud for redress.

BOARD OF POLICE.

Division of the Funds as Ordered by the New Charter.

The new Commissioners met yesterday as a Board of Metropolitan Police, and proceeded to discharge a duty imposed by the new charter in the division of the several funds belonging to that Department. The Police Life Insurance Fund was first considered, and was found to amount to $164,585 86. The principal source from which this amount had accumulated being fines imposed upon members of the force in inforcement of discipline, it was concluded that the most equitable division of the fund would be that based upon giving to each portion of the late Metropolitan Police District a sum proportioned to the amount of the fines collected from such portion. During the ten years between April, 1860, and April, 1870, New-York having paid in fines $98,723 45, and Brooklyn $14,360, and it being found that the other portions of the district were not entitled to any of the fund, the following division of the Police Life Insurance Fund was ordered: New-York, $143,696 78, and Brooklyn, $20,889 08.

The Metropolitan Reward Fund, amounting to $46,594, having been raised by deducting fifty cents each month from the pay of each member of the force, was ordered to be paid back in the same way, and the result is the following division of the fund: New-York, $38,017 50; Brooklyn, $17,683; Richmond County, $495; Yonkers, $944, and West Farms, $149 50.

The New Superintendent—His Induction into Office and Salutatory to the Force.

At noon yesterday the ten years' service of Mr. JOHN A. KENNEDY as Superintendent of Police terminated, in accordance with the terms of his resignation offered to and accepted by the Board of Police on Monday last. Since that day Mr. KENNEDY has been busily engaged in removing his private books and papers, which he accomplished yesterday morning, when he had nothing to do but patiently await the coming of his successor. At 11½ o'clock Capt. JOURDAN appeared, and going into the private office of Mr. KENNEDY, the old and new régime held pleasant converse over the impending change. Judge BOSWORTH, President of the Board of Police, presently appeared, but did not intrude upon the pair until the clock was upon the stroke of 12, when he warned them it was time, and they accompanied him to his room on the upper floor. Here Commissioners BRENNAN and SMITH, Capts. PETTY, ALLAIRE, DE CAMP, WALSH, KENNEDY, and a number of other Police officials and citizens were found assembled. Mr. KENNEDY then formally introduced Capt. JOURDAN as his successor, and in doing so said that during all the years of official intercourse with him he had always found Capt. JOURDAN prompt, faithful and intelligent, and had always had occasion to admire him as a gentleman and officer. He hoped and believed that he would be equally successful in his new career. Judge BOSWORTH, in reply, said that from the remarks of Mr. KENNEDY and from his own previous personal knowledge of Capt. JOURDAN, he had no doubt of his ability and purpose to properly perform the duties of his new position, and he would therefore at once administer the oath of office. Capt. JOURDAN, however, interposed and said that he wished to say that he thanked Mr. KENNEDY for his invariable kindness during his service in the Department, and desired to state that there had always been the friendliest feelings between them. Judge BOSWORTH then administered the oath of office, and Mr. KENNEDY immediately transferred to the new Superintendent the badge of office which he has worn for so many years. Superintendent JOURDAN then received the congratulations of his friends, after which he repaired to his office, and as his first official act issued the following address:

NEW-YORK, April 16, 1870.
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
No. 300 MULBERRY-STREET.

To the Police Force of the Police Department of the City of New-York:

In assuming this day command of the Police Force, as its chief executive officer, I naturally feel an embarrassment when considering that my predecessor had ten years' experience as your Superintendent. You can relieve this by your generous cooperation. Having been during seventeen years your comrade and friend, and having been successively promoted from the ranks to my present position, I ought to be familiar with all your wants, and with every detail of Police duty. I will simply endeavor to deserve your confidence and aid you in retaining that of the public. Let us all remember we are public servants, endowed by law at times with summary and disagreeable powers, which we should use firmly but courteously. Let us never forget our grave responsibilities as guardians of the public rights and protectors of vast property interests. Our numbers are really inadequate to the Police wants of the great Metropolis, yet we can supply that deficiency by vigilance and conscientious interest in our respective trusts. Our criminal foes are numerous, intimately banded together, wary, cunning, and at times bold. Into our Metropolis flock the depraved from all cities of the world, as well as the Union. In dealing with such a large criminal class, and in guarding citizens or strangers, let us owe nothing to political influence, but depend upon fidelity to our several oaths of office. The exercise of Police duty is seldom popular. That duty is often subjected to grave misunderstanding, but we can diminish misunderstandings by always controlling our tempers. Let our best mottoes be, first, to prevent crime, and next, never to compromise with it. Let our intercourse with the higher ministers of the law always be respectful, and when our primary responsibilities of detection or arrest are discharged, let us never criticise performance of appropriate responsibility by others in any branch of the administration of justice.

JOHN JOURDAN, Superintendent.

A Homeopathic Hospital for the Poor.

The want of an institution of this kind is a notorious fact. In this City, with its 40,000 poor who are annually treated at the homeopathic dispensaries, there are, it is calculated on good authority, daily from four to five patients sent to a hospital. These poor people are obliged to enter hospitals where they receive only allopathic treatment, although this may not be in accordance with their wishes. The Hahnemann Hospital (homeopathic) has been established to supply this deficiency. Yet the accommodations are very limited, there being but fifteen beds. The directors of the institution, among whom are some of our most worthy citizens, now justly ask the State and City to step forward, and do that which should have been long since done.

The most prominent of our alopathic physicians, such as Drs. GRAY, MARCY, HUNT, HALLOCK, BOWERS, REISIG, BLUMENTHAL, GUERNSEY, BELCHER, SEEGER, MCMURRAY, are in the Medical Board. These gentlemen alone are a guarantee of wise counsel.

Arrivals of Immigrants for the Past Week.

The following table shows the number of arrivals of immigrants at this port during the past week:

In steam-ship Caledonia, from Genoa	39
In steam-ship Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall	4
In steam-ship Nevada, from Liverpool	1,114
In steam-ship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool	429
In steam-ship Samaria, from Liverpool	220
In steam-ship Holsatia, from Hamburg	756
In steam-ship Erin, from Liverpool	1,152
In steam-ship City of London, from Liverpool	507
In steam-ship Cuba, from Liverpool	343
In steam-ship Hermann, from Bremen	459
In steam-ship India, from Glasgow	524
In brig Annandale, from Arrasexo	1
In ship Christel, from Bremen	80
In ship C. H. Marshall, from Liverpool	200
In steam-ship Main, from Bremen	642
In bark Sacramento, from St. Helena	4
In bark Historia, from Bremen	283
In ship American Union, from London	39
In steam-ship Europa, from Glasgow	520
Total	7,316

Disgraceful Riot at Madison, N. J.—Attempted Assassination of Edith O'Gorman.

Miss EDITH O'GORMAN, the well-known public lecturer, has been lecturing during the past week at Madison, N. J., and on Friday evening a disgraceful riot was created by some of the Roman Catholic population of that place, and an attempt was made to shoot Miss O'GORMAN. Madison was the place where Miss O'GORMAN first entered the Roman Catholic Sisterhood as a nun, and the head-quarters of the Order to which she once belonged is located there. The subject of the lecture on Friday evening was the "Romish Priesthood." During the delivery of the lecture there was no disturbance inside the room, but a vast mob gathered outside, and at the conclusion of the lecture, when Miss O'GORMAN came out of the church in company with Rev. Mr. PARSONS, and was about entering a carriage, a rush was made by the mob, shouts and curses were raised and all sorts of abusive language used. The crowd closed round Miss O'GORMAN, but were kept from actual violence by a strong body-guard of the students of Drew Seminary. Just as she stepped into the carriage a pistol-shot was fired directly at her, the ball passing just above her head. The carriage was driven rapidly away to the parsonage, followed by an immense crowd. On arriving at the house, it was at once surrounded by the mob and stones were thrown and violent language used, but Miss O'GORMAN was safely escorted into the parsonage. A strong guard of citizens surrounded the house, and nearly all the students of the seminary remained on guard all night. A number of the same gallant body escorted Miss O'GORMAN to Jersey City yesterday.

It is not known who fired the shot, but the leaders of the mob are known, and prompt measures will be taken to bring the guilty parties to justice.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Saturday, April 16.

Mr. LORD introduced a bill to secure moneys raised for the equipment of railroads and corporations organized under the general laws.

REPORTS.

By Mr. CHAPMAN—Amending the charter of the Industrial School Association of Brooklyn—third reading; also, incorporating the Polytechnic Institute in New-York; also, incorporating the American Literary Bureau; also, incorporating the Brooklyn Library Association.

By Mr. WINSLOW—Incorporating the Pacific Savings Bank in New-York; also, incorporating the Security Bank in Brooklyn. Third reading.

By Mr. HARDENBERGH—Extending Lexington-avenue, New-York; also, confirming the title of the City of New-York to the Gansevoort property. Third reading.

To amend the charter of the Working Women's Protective Union. Third reading.

To change the corporate title of the Tompkins-square Methodist Church, Brooklyn.

To regulate the hours of labor on the public works.

Mr. TWEED reported a bill to incorporate the Eastern District Hospital in New-York; third reading. The bill to alter the map and plan of the City of New-York was ordered to third a reading.

VETOES BY THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor returned without his approval the following bills:

To extend the charter of the White's Corner and Buffalo Plank-road Company; to extend the charter of the East Hamburg Plank-road Company; providing for the erection of a soldier's monument in the county of St. Lawrence; to enable incorporated rural cemeteries in Jefferson and Cayuga Counties to acquire lands.

All the veto messages were laid upon the table without debate.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

The bill imposing a tax of one mill upon each dollar of assessed valuation, for new work and extraordinary repairs of the canals, was taken up and debated at some length.

After a long debate the bill was ordered to a third reading, the appropriation to the Genesee Valley Canal being increased from $80,000 to $100,000.

The Committee then took up the bill to levy a tax of seven-eighths of a mill on the dollar to pay the canal awards. Progress was reported, and the bill was then ordered to a third reading.

The Senate then went into Committee on the following bills:

To facilitate the construction of the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad; to facilitate the construction of the Adirondack Railroad; to facilitate the construction of the Buffalo and Washington Railroad; to facilitate the construction of the Cattaraugus Railroad; making an appropriation to tunnel Pnie Hill; to aid in the construction of the Carthage, Watertown and Sackett's Harbor Railroad.

All these bills were, without discussion, ordered to a third reading, with the understanding that they shall be open to debate on the final passage.

THE CANAL TAX.

The bill levying a tax of one mill to pay for canal repairs and new work, was read and passed.

A STATEN ISLAND HOTEL COMPANY.

Mr. TWEED introduced a bill to charter the Richmond Hotel Company, of Staten Island.

Adjourned until Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

It appearing that WILLIAM A. COBB, CYRUS CURTIS, and WILLIAM C. ANDERSON, witnesses summoned to appear before the Commerce Committee in the investigation of the sale of the Marine Hospital, refusing to appear, a resolution was adopted ordering their arrest for contempt, and that they be brought before the bar of the House.

REPORTS.

By Mr. FIELD—Fixing the compensation of the stenographers in the Kings County Courts; also, conferring additional powers on the Police Justices of Brooklyn.

By Mr. FREAR—For the more effectual prevention of fires in Brooklyn; also, to complete the extension of Prospect Park, Brooklyn; also, for the improvement of Prospect Park.

By Mr. IRVING—Against the bill regulating the price of freightage on the Ogdensburg Railroad—agreed to; also, providing for a double track from Brooklyn to Jamaica; also, allowing Avenue C Railroad, New-York, to extend its track.

BILLS PASSED.

Designating days to be observed as holidays, with regard to the payment of notes, in making them payable the day after; enabling the electors of Newtown, Kings County, to vote for town officers in districts.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The House went into Committee on the General State Tax Bills.

Mr. CAVANAGH moved to strike out the provision to pay $300,000 loaned by the Manhattan Company to go on with the work on the new State Capitol.

Mr. JACOBS stated that the Governor and Controller had, without sanction of law, assumed the responsibility of borrowing this money, deeming it necessary.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN said that he believed that the Governor and Controller had done wrong in borrowing the money, but he would vote now for paying it. He further stated that the Ways and Means Committee had already prepared a section to be incorporated in the Supply bill, providing that hereafter if any State officer shall go beyond an appropriation on any State work, he shall be held personally liable.

Mr. CAVANAGH withdrew his amendment.

Mr. RAY moved to reduce the tax so as to raise money to pay the loan, and not raise any money to continue the work.

The proposition to pay this indebtedness and against appropriating any more money to the construction of the Capitol was discussed, when the Committee rose and reported progress.

Mr. JACOBS then proposed that the bill be amended as reported by Mr. LITTLEJOHN and then ordered to a third reading. Carried.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

The bill amending the charter of the National Trust Company of New-York was read and passed, when the House adjourned.

Offices for Bankers, Insurance Companies and lawyers.—Fitted with every convenience, and the best lighted apartments in the City.—No. 21 Park-row, opposite the new Post-office and Astor House. Owner will be in attendance from 1 to 3 o'clock daily.

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DIED.

AL BURTIS.—At his residence, Hempstead, L. I., on Thursday, April 14, Rev. JOHN AL BURTIS, in the 75th year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Monday, 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from St. Mark's Church, corner 2d-av. and 10th-st. His relatives and friends, also friends of his sons, C. K. and C. W. Al Burtis, are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

CLAPP.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, April 16, CHARLES A., son of the late John T. Clapp, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 8 Lefferts-st., on Tuesday, April 19, at 2 o'clock.

CARR.—On Thursday, April 14, after a lingering illness, ESTER ANN, wife of Robt. Carr.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 92 East 10th-st., on Sunday, April 17, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

RYAN.—On Saturday, April 16, at 4 A. M., ADELAIDE ELY, wife of J. E. Ryan, aged 32 years.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from Plymouth Church, on Sunday, 17th inst., at 1 P. M.

SHARPLESS.—On Friday, April 15, at Chelton Hills, near Philadelphia, HENRY H. G. SHARPLESS, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, E. Hunn, No. 26 North-west Pennsylvania-square, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock.

SMITH.—On Friday, April 15, Miss JANE SMITH, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Abel J. Smith, Secaucus, N. J., on Monday morning next, at 11 o'clock. Carriages in waiting at Homestead Station on the arrival of the 9 o'clock train from foot Chambers-st., Northern Railroad.

TUSKA.—On Saturday, April 16, at 12½ o'clock, WILHELMINA TUSKA, wife of P. H. Tuska, in her 43d year.

Relatives and friends of the family, also members of the Temple Emanuel, are invited to attend the funeral from the residence, No. 117 East 60th-st., on Monday, April 18, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

127TH REGIMENT ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, April 16, 1870.—The former comrades-in-arms of Lieut.-Col. JOHN A. BOGERT are respectfully notified of his death, and requested to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 68 Bank-st., at 1½ o'clock, this Sunday afternoon.

J. F. HAVILAND, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE
OF THE NEW-YORK INFIRMARY,
No. 130 2d-av., corner 8th-st.

A popular course of twelve lectures to ladies on physiology and hygiene will be given at the College by distinguished physicians, commencing TUESDAY, April 19, at 4 P. M. Tickets and programmes at G. P. PUTNAM & SON'S bookstore, 4th-av., corner 23d-st.

PATENTS! PATENTS!—MUNN & CO., Office *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have been established as solicitors of American and foreign Patents nearly a quarter of a century. During that time they have taken out nearly one-third of all patents issued by the United States Patent Office. They have also made more than 30,000 preliminary examinations into the novelty of alleged new inventions. This great experience is of immense value to all inventors who contemplate to apply for patents and need counsel. Full written and printed instruction and advice given.

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THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND PACKARD'S MONTHLY for May contains the following articles, many of which are illustrated: Hon. Samuel Merrill, Governor of Iowa, with portrait and character; Knowing, or Man and the World; The Man in the Moon; Superstitions of Different Tribes and Nations; Sketches from China; The Color of his Eyes; Mark M. Pomeroy; Peter Crisp's Spectacles; Charles P. Sykes; Eminent Engravers; Yale Sketches; Growing in Grace; Honesty; An Assassin and his Victim—Prince Pierre Bonaparte and Victor Noir; "I Can't," for the Boys; Young Womanhood in America; Eleanor Kirk at the Five Points; To Dahomey and Back; Surnames and their Derivations, &c. Price 30 cents. For sale by all newsmen. S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the above Committee, held at Headquarters, corner of Broadway and 22d-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, April 14, 1870, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in accordance with the recommendations of the Union Republican State Central Committee, the Union Republican Assembly District Associations be and they are hereby directed to meet at their respective places of meeting, on Wednesday evening, April 20, and elect by ballot delegates to the State Convention, to be held at the City of Rochester, April 28, 1870, as follows: First District, 2; Second District, 2; Third District, 2; Fourth District, 2; Fifth District, 3; Sixth District, 2; Seventh District, 3; Eighth District, 3; Ninth District, 4; Tenth District, 3; Eleventh District, 3; Twelfth District, 2; Thirteenth District, 3; Fourteenth District, 2; Fifteenth District, 3; Sixteenth District, 3; Seventeenth District, 3; Eighteenth District, 3; Nineteenth District, 2; Twentieth District, 3; Twenty-first District, 3.

Also, to elect delegates to County Convention, to nominate three Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, fifteen Aldermen, and such other county officers as are to be elected in May; said Convention to consist of the same number of delegates as each district has representation in the General Committee, to meet at Headquarters on FRIDAY EVENING, May 6, at 8 o'clock. Also, a Convention to consist of one delegate from each election district in said Assembly District, to nominate a candidate for Assistant Alderman and Inspectors of Election, said Conventions to meet on THURSDAY EVENING, May 5, at 7½ o'clock, at their respective places of meeting. The President of each Association, or in his absence the proper officer thereof, shall appoint three Inspectors of Election, whose duty it shall be to receive and canvass the votes, and also to sign the credentials of such delegates as have received the majority of votes cast. The President and Recording Secretary shall attest said credentials. Notice of the time and place for holding said election shall be published in the *Tribune* and *Times* for at least two days previous to said election.

Polls in all cases to be open from 7½ to 9 P. M.

JOHN COCHRANE, President.

GEORGE F. COACHMON, } Secretaries.
ABRAM BROWN, Jr., }

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE TRUSTEES OF "THE MIDNIGHT MISSION" are making an effort to create a "building fund" of $40,000, by calling for 1,000 subscriptions of $40 each. The plan is meeting with great favor, and "forty-dollar checks" are pouring into the treasury from all quarters, and there is every prospect that the thousand shares will be speedily taken. But it takes a long array of names to make 1,000; it is therefore earnestly hoped that all who feel any interest in this great work will send in their names without delay for one share at least. A payment of $10 only is required now; the balance to be paid in three installments semi-annually. The largest subscription thus far received is $200 (5 shares.) Are there not others who will take five or ten shares, payable within two years? Address PLINY F. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 26 Nassau-st., (Continental Life Ins. Co.,) New-York.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH IN NEW-YORK.—The Free Methodists having purchased the brick church in 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will dedicate the same on SABBATH. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. Rev. B. T. ROBERTS, of Rochester, N. Y., our General Superintendent; Rev. WM. GOULD, of Binghamton, N. Y., and Rev. B. FREELAND, of Clyde, N. Y., our Presiding Elders, together with our Pastor, Rev. JOHN T. JAMES, will be present and take part in the exercises. The public are cordially invited. You will hear truths, we trust, that if heeded will make you wise unto salvation.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., Minister.—Please God, there will be appropriate divine service and sermon in this Church, on SUNDAY, (Easter morning,) at 10½ o'clock. In the EVENING the usual Easter festival of the children at 7½ o'clock. Address by Rev. PHILIP SCHAFF, D. D.

AT THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, on 2d-av., near 21st-st., on EASTER SUNDAY—Solemn High Mass at 10½ A. M. (Mozart's Mass No. 12.) Sermon by Rev. P. LOUGHRAN; Vespers at 4½ P. M. The Sexton will be at the Church every day from 7 to 11 A. M., and from 7 to 9 P. M., to let the pews or seats. Pew or seat holders are entitled to all the privileges of parishioners.

TRINITY PARISH.—FREE CHAPEL OF St. Augustine, Nos. 262 and 264 Bowery. The Easter services will be as follows: At 10½ A. M., morning service, sermon and Holy Communion; at 3 P. M., children's service, and an address by Rev. Dr. TWING, and at 7½ P. M., evening service and sermon by Rev. Mr. BEAUBIEN.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Easter sermon in the morning. Subject, evening—*Destruction of Death*. Seats free. Prayer-meeting 3½ P. M.

EASTER SERMON, BY REV. J. L. DANNER. Subject—*The Resurrection*. Union Reformed Church, 6th-av., opposite Amity-st., at 10½ A. M. Anniversary of the Sabbath-school at 7 P. M. Addresses by Pastor, by Rev. H. D. NORTHROP and JAMES BOYD, Esq.; singing by the children.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., Presbyterian Church.—Services on SABBATH, April 17, in the MORNING only. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS, at 10½ o'clock. No service in the evening. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

WILL THE DEAD RISE?—BISHOP SNOW, of the Second Advent Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Resurrection of Christ, and What It Proves*.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, NO. 24 WEST 28th-st., near Broadway, N. Y.—Rev. C. C. FOOTE, Pastor. Pulpit services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for MORNING—*Waving of the Ripe Sheaf*. Seats free. All cordially invited.

A DEVOTIONAL TEMPERANCE meeting will be held in Greene-street M. E. Church, near Broome, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will speak on the conversion of Richard Weaver.

UNION-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Greenpoint.—Rev. E. C. ROMAINE, the Evangelist, (recently at Hunter's Point,) will preach in this church SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. Seats free, and all are invited.

REV. S. A. COREY, D. D., WILL preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—FREE SEATS—EAST 14th-st., Rev. JOHN W. CRAMER, Minister in charge.—EASTER DAY, services at 9 A. M. and 11 A. M., with Holy Communion; Sunday-school festival at 3½ P. M.; in the EVENING at 7½, with a sermon by Rev. Dr. POTTER.

GRAND-STREET METHODIST CHURCH, Williamsburg, N. Y., between 4th and 5th sts.—Rev. T. T. KENDRICK, the Pastor, will preach next SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Resurrection of Christ*. Evening at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Objects and Results of the Resurrection*. Public juvenile temperance meeting at 2 P. M. Addresses by Revs. Messrs. BUCK and ABBOTT, of New-York City. Love-feast at 3½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

MERCER-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, between Waverley-place and 8th-st., Rev. Dr. BOOTH, Pastor.
Morning service at 10½ o'clock.
Afternoon service at 3½ o'clock.
Young people's meeting in the Chapel, No. 259 Greene-st., at 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited and welcomed to these services.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Prayer-meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING and experience meeting on FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

TEMPERANCE RALLY AT COOPER INSTITUTE.—An old-fashioned Washingtonian temperance meeting will be held on SUNDAY EVENING at large Hall of Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance. Good speaking and singing. On SUNDAY EVENING, the 24th inst., Hon. GERRITT SMITH will address the meeting. STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr., G. W. P.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF BISHOP WAINWRIGHT, West 11th-st., corner Waverley-place.—Easter-day Services—Morning, 5:20 and 10½; Sunday-school festival, 3½ P. M.; Confirmation by the Right Rev. HORATIO POTTER, D. D., Bishop of New-York, at 8 P. M. Special offerings at each service. Seats free.

NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS.—Monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING, April 18, at 7½ precisely, in Dr. Crosby's Church, corner 4th-av. and 22d-st. Mr. [illegible] W. CLARK, of Newark, N. J., will give a blackboard exercise, and Rev. THOS. K. BEECHER, of Elmira, will address the meeting on *The Mission School and the Church School*.

STRANGERS VISITING NEW-YORK will find the "Church of the Strangers," in the large chapel of the University, Washington-square. This church is maintained specially for people of all Christian denominations who visit the City. It is a church of Christian unity. Seats free. SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. DEEMS is to preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FIVE POINTS' MISSION, SITE OF THE old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Principal Sunday-school from 2 to 4 P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Singing by the children. Friends of the cause are invited.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, (Easter Day,) Rev. [illegible] F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M.; Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M. Holy Communion at both services, and at 2½ P. M. for deaf mutes. Rev. Dr. HARROLD at 7½ P. M. Festival of Sunday-schools at 4 P. M.

SERVICES AT THE BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Bedford and Downing sts., at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. P. L. DAVIES. Subjects of discourses: MORNING—*The Moral Records of Life*. EVENING—*The Great Problem Solved*.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Delancey and Rivington sts.—Rev. WM. McALLISTER (our newly-appointed Pastor) will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock P. M. Strangers and others are cordially invited. Seats free.

THE CONGREGATION OF THE Church of the Puritans hold their SABBATH MORNING service in the Hall corner of 28th-st. and Broadway. Preaching by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Power of His Resurrection*. Seats free. All persons cordially invited.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Text—*I am the Vine, ye are the Branches*. And at 7½ P. M. on—*The Life of Joseph*. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Associate Pastor Rev. BENJAMIN F. MILLARD. Also, at the Missions, corner of Water and Dover sts. and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3 P. M.

REV. H. N. BELLOWS WILL PREACH on SUNDAY, 17th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in Brevoort Hall, No. 154 East 54th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Subject, morning—*The Immortal Hope*. The friends of Liberal Christianity uptown are especially invited. Seats free to all.

WEST FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. THOS. W. PENDLETON, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and administer the ordinance of baptism at the commencement of the evening service.

HOME FOR INCURABLES.—REV. Mr. DA COSTA will preach the second sermon in behalf of this charity at the Chapel of the Holy Savior, 25th-st., near Madison-av., on SUNDAY, the 17th instant, at 7½ o'clock P. M. A collection in aid of the Home will be made.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL LECTURE for the last time this season on next TUESDAY EVENING, April 19, in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. Subject—*Street Life in London*. Prof. JUAN ALZAMORA will perform on the great organ.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D.D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 17th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. DR. PRICE, RECTOR OF ST. Stephen's Episcopal Church, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. at Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Seats free.

REV. WM. H. BOOLE, NEWLY-appointed Pastor, will preach in the Beekman Hill M. E. Church, East 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½. Strangers are cordially invited.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH WILL preach at the Church of the Messiah, corner Park-av. and 34th-st., SUNDAY, April 17. Easter service in the MORNING and Easter services for the children of the Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (Episcopal,) Lexington-av., corner of 35th-st., Murray Hill.—EASTER DAY services, MORNING 10½ o'clock, EVENING 7½. Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector, will preach. The public are invited. Free seats.

MRS. C. FANNIE ALLYN WILL SPEAK before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock, at the Everett Rooms, Broadway and 34th-st. One more Sociable, FRIDAY EVENING, April 22, at 9 o'clock.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 54th-st., near 8th-av.—Rev. Dr. WM. R. WILLIAMS will preach, (D. V.,) in this church on SUNDAY MORNING, services commencing at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New Bowery.—SUNDAY at 2½ P. M., Sabbath-school, and 7½ P. M., preaching in the chapel. All are invited to both services.

REFORMED CHURCH, 5TH-AV., COR-ner of 21st-st.—Easter services MORNING and EVENING. Music suited to the day. In the evening an additional chorus of selected voices will assist the choir.

REV. HENRY C. RILEY, WHO HAS just arrived from the City of Mexico, will give an account of the reformation there, in the Church of the Ascension, corner 5th-av. and 10th-st., SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

UNITY CHAPEL, HARLEM, 128TH-ST. and 4th-av.—Services, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the evening Rev. W. T. CLARKE will lecture on the *Marriage Question; or, For Better, for Worse*. Strangers cordially invited.

N. E. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Preaching by Rev. J. M. STURTEVANT, Jr., Pastor in charge, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Services in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Seats free. All invited.

AT THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, Sixth Universalist, 35th-st., near 6th-av., Rev. J. M. PULLMAN, Pastor, services appropriate to Easter—SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock; EVENING service at 7½. Seats free to all.

SOCIOLOGY.—AT THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE Church, corner 34th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, April 17, at 7½ o'clock, Dr. THOMPSON will give the third of the series of lectures on religion, the argument being from history and sociology.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Evangelist preaching on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. No collection.

AT THE ANTIOCH BAPTIST Church, No. 264 Bleecker-st., Rev. JOHN LOVE, Jr., Pastor elect, will preach his inaugural sermon, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Seats free. All are invited.

ELDER C. C. FOOTE, PASTOR OF THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.—Meeting on 28th-st., near Broadway. Will preach this LORD'S DAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

FREE CHURCH OF ST. MATTHIAS, Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, D. D., West 42d-st., near 7th-av.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Resurrection Robes*.

REV. C. S. HARROWER, THE NEWLY-appointed Pastor, will preach at St. Luke's M. E. Church, on 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, the 17th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THOMPSON-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Houston.—Preaching SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. WILLIAM PAGE. Strangers made welcome.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—There will be a free service in this Church, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. All are welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 7th-av., next to 34th-st., Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN, Rector.—Divine services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH—PREACHING SUNDAY, April 17, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the new Pastor, Rev. JOHN PARKER. All are invited. Seats free.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of 31st-st., Rev. J. F. ELDER, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

L. S. WEED WILL PREACH AT John-street Church, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on EASTER DAY, (17th inst.,) at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The elevation of James Fisk, Jr., to the Coloneley of the Ninth Regiment, is an accomplished fact, for that gentleman assumed command of the battalion on Thursday evening, and marched the regiment through our principal streets on a moonlight parade. The event proved an interesting one to members of the National Guard, and we noticed many leading officers in the First Division, in the main drill-room during the progress of the inspection. The room was also crowded by National Guardsmen from all the other regiments in the first three brigades, and the appearance of Admiral Fisk, Prince of Erie, in his new character of a soldier, created considerable amusement among them, though the general verdict was that Mr. Fisk "made up" better in his uniform, to use a theatrical phrase, than had been expected. When the visitor entered the armory, he could not fail to perceive a great change in the conduct of the men. They seemed lively, and at times excited. The officers were not so much at ease as is usual with persons of their rank, and the only person in uniform who appeared cool and collected was Lieut.-Col. Braine, who moved about with his usual air, and gave an impetus to the preparations for the inspection. The attendance of the members, we were assured, was unusually large for the Ninth, yet the Adjutant's return only exhibited the figures 272, some twelve or fifteen of whom were in fatigue uniform. While the companies were moving from their respective rooms for the drill-room, the worthy Admiral arrived, and as he moved across the corridor toward the officers' room, the men signified their happiness by rattling their muskets. One more enthusiastic than his fellows called for "three cheers for Jim Fisk," and the appeal was suitably responded to. When Adjt. Allien formed the battalion he omitted to use the full extent of the room in order to bring the colors nearer the center. The consequence was that the band and the left company being thrown into the fourth front of the hollow square, the details of the dress-parade were rather slovenly executed. A skillful use of the elastic properties of the band would have enabled Adjt. Allien, who is really an accomplished officer, to have thrown his battalion line in better shape and placed the regiment in a more favorable position. We noticed that the third company showed very little of its strength. Just before the Adjutant's Call sounded it had only five privates present with four Sergeants, all resplendent in their gold chevrons. There were no Corporals present, probably not being needed with so many Sergeants. As soon as the ceremony of dress parade was performed, Lieut.-Col. Braine received the command and gave several orders in the manual of arms, the execution being very creditable in view of the fact that several raw recruits had been placed in the rear rank. The battalion then prepared for inspection by forming column by companies; the Adjutant finding it difficult to manage, owing to his want of forethought in first forming line. Col. Fisk then proceeded to inspect the several companies and made a good impression upon the spectators by his evident desire to ascertain the domestic condition of each company. He urged upon the officers the great necessity of enthusiastic recruiting. He had already announced that a prize of $500 in money would be given to the company securing the greatest number of recruits by the 1st of July, and the fact set the recruiting committees hard at work. While the inspection was in progress the new "Fisk" company, to fill the vacant letter in the command, was paraded on the left, and although the members were all in citizen's dress, they made a favorable impression. The company is already forty-five strong, and is composed of employes and attachés of the Erie Railroad offices, who intend choosing as their Captain a member of the Seventh Regiment. When the Admiral closed his inspection, the regiment marched into the street and Col. Fisk proceeded to escort them on a moonlight parade, taking care to march them past his Opera-house, Booth's Theater, the Fifth-avenue Hotel, Delmonico's, and the various club-houses in Fifth-avenue. The appearance of the Prince in uniform created considerable excitement, and the regiment was honored by an overwhelming sidewalk committee, a line of moving sentinels keeping the rabble away from his Highness as he manfully marched at the head of his brave troops. It was noticeable, however, that the new Colonel failed to give any of the necessary orders, that important duty devolving upon Lieut.-Col. Braine, who happens to be well named. Now that the Ninth Regiment has entered into full possession of its new Colonel, it will be well to consider the probable effect of this new element. The self-denial of Lieut.-Col. Braine in relinquishing the chief command, to which he was entitled by long service in the command, both in time of peace and war, cannot be too highly praised, and the regiment is fortunate in being able to retain him in his old position. Col. Fisk will undoubtedly improve the strength of the regiment; but if these new members only join the organization because the Admiral is at its head, their continuance in the ranks cannot be permanently counted upon.

The Webster Light Guard, or Company E, Twelfth Regiment, gave their annual exhibition drill, on Wednesday evening, at the State Arsenal, in Seventh-avenue, the drill-room being handsomely decorated with buntings. The movements in squad-drill, loadings and firings, the tap and silent drills, were handsomely executed. The visitors present manifested their surprise and pleasure at the proficiency manifested by repeated outbursts of applause. Private Gurley, after the drill, stepped forward, and in a neat speech presented Capt. McAfee with a handsome gold watch and chain, the gift of his command. Dancing followed, and concluded the programme of a very pleasant evening.

The officers of the Third Cavalry will hereafter assemble, in citizens' dress, on each succeeding Friday for theoretical instruction.

Company G, Twelfth Regiment, Capt. C. J. McGowan, will give a reception on Tuesday evening next at their armory.

The orders for wing drills in the Twenty-second Regiment have been countermanded. The entire command will assemble on the 29th inst., in fatigue uniform, for battalion drill.

On next Wednesday evening the Seventy-first Regiment will assemble at the State Arsenal, to witness the competitive drill for the Parmelee prize musket.

The Eighth Regiment will take possession of their new armory, corner of Ninth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, on Thursday evening next.

The Twelfth Regiment will assemble at the State Arsenal on Wednesday, the 27th inst., for drill. The members are to wear the full-dress uniform, and Col. Ward is hurrying up dilatory members in that matter.

Battery G, Capt. Le Moyne, is now reported in a proper condition, the delinquents having been dropped from the rolls, and still parade nearly sixty men.

The Veteran Association of the Seventy-first Regiment celebrate their second anniversary by a dinner at Delmonico's on Thursday evening next.

The Twenty-second Regiment Band and Drum Corps' full-dress uniforms are now nearly ready. They are similar to those worn by the rank and file, and slashed with gold on the breast.

The drills by battalions of three companies have been countermanded in the Ninth Regiment.

Lieut.-Col. P. A. Hargous, Sixty-ninth Regiment; Major Brown, Twenty-second Regiment; and Major Ennison, Seventy-first Regiment, have been appointed a Board of Examiners, to convene at Twenty-second Regiment Armory, to-morrow evening, to investigate the qualifications and fitness of all officers ordered before them.

A complimentary hop, tendered to Mr. James Kennedy, armorer Seventy-first Regiment, by the officers and members, takes place at the armory on next Wednesday evening.

A Board of Examiners has been appointed in the cavalry brigade to examine persons hereafter elected or appointed to office. Detail for the Board: Lieut.-Col. Robert Woodward Leonard, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieut.-Col. John [illegible], First Cavalry; Major Richard M. [illegible], Brigade Commissary.

Central Park—The Opening of Spring.

The few days of warm weather enjoyed during the week have had a marked effect on the vegetation of the Park. The grass is now of that bright emerald green which is only to be seen in early Spring, which looks so beautiful and fades so speedily. The willow and some of the hardier trees and shrubs are bursting into leaf, while several varieties of the crocus, first offerings of the Spring, are in flower.

Yesterday visitors to the Park were few, indeed. The sudden change in the temperature deterred many persons from venturing out-of-doors. The skies were bright enough, and the sun warm enough where shelter could be had, but a keen, searching east wind, bearing clouds of dust, made locomotion unpleasant. The Park, therefore, was deserted both by pedestrians and carriage visitors. The patient camel, without his rider, was taking a promenade on the turf. It was far too cold, however, for him, and he looked much as if he longed to be away enjoying the roasting sun and the scorching sand of his native desert. The ewes and lambs were out on the green, cropping the young and tender grass with evident gusto.

At present no operations of magnitude are in progress in the Park, nor will any be undertaken until the new Commissioners have organized. This will not be until the 20th inst., when the old Board will turn over all the property and books of the Department to the new Commission.

AN UNFINISHED ROMANCE.

Strange Case of Wronged Womanhood—A Lady of Good Family Ruined, and then Thrown Into a Mad-House—Efforts to Obtain Justice and What Came of It.

A few years since a lady of culture and of good family and position became acquainted with one of the most prominent professional gentlemen in this City. For the space of two or three years she was in the habit of meeting him at hotels and other public places. After this criminal intimacy had been long continued, the wife of the latter began to suspect that something was wrong on the part of her husband, and after obtaining as much information on the subject as she could, she visited the parents of the lady in question, in another State, for the purpose of informing them of the exact condition of things. The fact of this visit having become known to the gentleman, he sought and obtained an interview with his victim, during which he sought to impress upon her mind that she should not believe the story of the wife made to the lady's parents. At all events, if she said anything or took any action in the matter she must understand that she might have to go upon the witness-stand, and in that event the truth, like a two-edged sword, would cut both ways. After awhile the friends and relatives began to get somewhat anxious, and matters were more vigorously pressed against the gentleman, and then another highly-distinguished and well-known professional gentleman of this City was called in to rescue, if possible, his friend from the unpleasant dilemma in which he was placed. In company with a distant relative of the lady, this mediator called upon her, and during the interview it transpired that the object of the visitors was to induce the lady to consent to say that she should be incarcerated in a lunatic asylum; in other words, they wished her to feign insanity so that she could, with impunity, be placed in such a position that she could do no harm to and tell no tales about the man whom she claims has so grossly injured her. All this time as she admits, the go-between party appeared as her greatest and most interested friend; he gave her advice as to how and when to act, and seemed exceedingly anxious that the parents of the lady should have their minds disabused of the unpleasant information that had been imparted to them by the gentleman's wife. She wrote to her parents, and in her letter gave them to understand that she knew all that had been done by those who were seeking her ruin. This action on her part not only chagrined, but astonished the hero of this story and his advisers. The medium had another interview. With his usual shrewdness, he said to her that so much had been said in regard to her insanity, that it would be a matter of pleasure to him to have some prominent medical gentleman meet to converse with her, to the end that his evidence might be taken in case it should occur that her sanity was questioned. The lady consented to this arrangement, the doctor called and conversed quite freely with her, and made all the observations he saw fit, and thereupon reported, as she says, that there was no indication or evidence whatever of any insanity.

A few days afterward, however, an application was made to one of the Judges of this City, based upon the affidavit of this distant relative above referred to, who says he went to a Southern city, and the certificate of the doctor who called upon her, for an order for her commitment to the Lunatic Asylum. While she was walking down Broadway she was seized by two men, who seemed to have been dogging her footsteps, suddenly thrust into a carriage which was close at hand, and borne away to an asylum. She says everything seemed prearranged; she had no time to make any outcry; and that the driver paid no attention whatever to her repeated calls for help, but drove forward at a very rapid rate of speed. Her struggles to get out of the carriage amounted to nothing. They bore her safely to the Lunatic Asylum, where she was confined for two weeks, at the end of which time she was discharged, the examination at the Asylum having disclosed the fact that she was not an insane woman. The individual who was the cause of her incarceration having learned the fact that the medical faculty at the insane institution did not regard her as insane, he went up there and accompanied her back to the City. He all the time protested that he had had nothing to do with her incarceration.

Soon after her liberation, while she was again walking in Broadway, she was accosted by a Magistrate of this City, who was in company with a police detective. The Magistrate very unceremoniously directed the officer to take the lady to the Court over which he presided. Upon reaching a private room attached to this Court, the lady demanded an explanation. She insisted upon knowing the cause of her arrest, but no intimations as to the cause were given. She then asked for a lawyer, and this request was refused. By chance it happened that she was able to give her card to a person, who finally succeeded in notifying her lawyer. But meantime a mock trial was had, and under a fictitious name, not given by her, she was sent to the Penitentiary, where she remained five or six days. What was the charge against her, if any, she does not know. She was at length released by one of the City Judges on a writ of habeas corpus.

Out of prison, she soon found means to commence civil proceedings against several of the well-known persons who she insists have wronged her in regard to her good name, and who have caused her to be incarcerated. The person who has been the cause of all her troubles is made a party defendant in a civil action for damages. She has, however, fallen into bad hands, and some portions of the evidence against her persecutors have been taken from her. By some means she was induced to sign a paper, the contents of which were unknown to her, but which the other parties insist is a release of all claims which she has or may have had against them. Subsequently, she commenced an action in a neighboring city against the same persons, and an application having been made by the defendants to change the venue, the case was removed to this city. For some reason, the lady, after the change of venue, desired to stop this suit and commence anew in another Court, but about this time proceedings were commenced against her, and a temporary injunction was obtained restraining her from bringing any suit whatever against the party in question, and the other persons who have become mixed up in the affair. A motion was subsequently made and argued before a well-known Judge, to the hearing of which no reporters were admitted, to make this injunction perpetual. No decision has yet been rendered so far as known to outsiders. The names of the parties are withheld from the public for the present.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

COLLISION AT ATLANTIC BASIN—SPEED—WHISTLES—TOW-BOAT.

Edwin F. Hurlbert vs. The Steam-tug J. C. Gibbes and the Schooner Capriccio; Josiah St. John vs. The Same; F. Zadio vs. The Steam-tug E. W. Gorgas.—BLATCHFORD, J.—These three libels grew out of a collision which occurred in the cut leading from the Atlantic Basin, at Brooklyn, on March 6, 1868, in broad daylight, between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning, on a clear day. The *J. C. Gibbes* was towing the *Capriccio* by a hawser, out of the Atlantic Basin through the cut, and the *E. W. Gorgas* was towing the canal-boat *H. C. Webster* into the Basin through the cut, the *Webster* being lashed to the port side of the *Gorgas*. The *Webster* had on board over 7,900 bushels of corn. The *Gorgas* and the *Webster* were on their way from the iron elevator at the foot of Degraw-street, Brooklyn, just above the Hamilton-avenue Ferry slip, to a vessel lying at Labeber's store in the Atlantic dock. The *Webster* came into collision with the schooner, the former being struck at a point about sixteen inches abaft her stem on her starboard bow by the cutwater of the schooner. The effect of the blow was to crush in the *Webster* and open her so that it was necessary, in order to save her from sinking in deep water, to beach her on Governor's Island, which was done. Hurlbert, as owner of the *Webster*, sues the *Gibbes* and the schooner for $[illegible] damages to the *Webster*. St. John, as charterer of the *Webster* at the time, and the carrier of the corn with which she was laden, valued at $[illegible], sues the *Gibbes* and the schooner for $[illegible] damages to the corn. Zadio, as owner of the schooner, sues the *Gorgas* for $[illegible] damages to the schooner. It is to be noted that neither Hurlbert nor St. John sues the *Gorgas*, nor does Zadio sue the *Gibbes*. St. John was part owner of the *Gorgas*. After a careful examination of the evidence, which is very voluminous, I have come to the conclusion that neither the *Webster* nor the *Gibbes* nor the *Capriccio* was at all in fault in this collision, but that it was caused wholly by the fault of the *Gorgas*. She went down on a strong ebb tide at too great a rate of speed, considering the closeness of her proximity to the western pier of the basin and the short turn she would have to make to enter the cut. The warehouses erected on the pier not only prevented her whistles from being heard by the *Gibbes*, but also prevented her from seeing the *Gibbes* and the schooner until it was too late for her to control her course and speed so as to avoid the collision. The same cause that prevented the whistles of the *Gorgas* from being heard by the *Gibbes* would doubtless have prevented any whistle from the *Gibbes* from being heard by the *Gorgas*. At all events, on all the evidence, I am unable to hold that the failure on the part of the *Gibbes* to whistle was a fault that contributed to the collision. The *Gibbes* was going at a very slow speed, and her tow had barely entered the cut when the *Gorgas* came around the upper outer corner of the cut, from the East River, at great speed, swept along by a strong ebb tide, and was carried by her impetus so far over, that in spite of all her efforts by backing her engine, she barely grazed the *Gibbes*, and dashed the starboard bow of the *Webster* against the stem of the schooner. As the *Webster* was on the port side of the *Gorgas*, and the *Gorgas* herself was not struck by the schooner, she must have carried herself and the *Webster* in between the *Gibbes* and the schooner. There is no evidence of any sheering on the part of the schooner. It was very reckless navigation to go down in such a tide, at such speed, so close to the pier, with the view into the cut and basin obstructed. Prudence and a due regard to her own safety and that of vessels coming out of the basin, required the *Gorgas*, with the tide and her speed as they were, to go out further into the East River and head into the cut from a point where she could have some view into the cut, and could be certain that the sound of her whistles would not be intercepted by the warehouses. As Hurlbert has not sued the *Gorgas*, and as the *Gibbes* and the schooner were not in fault, his libel must be dismissed with costs. St. John has not sued the *Gorgas*, even if he could have recovered against her, inasmuch as the evidence shows that he was part owner of her, and was on board of her at the time. His libel must be dismissed, with costs. There must be a decree in favor of Zadio, with costs, with a reference to compute the damages sustained by him.

T. C. T. Buckley for Hurlbert and St. John and the *Gorgas*; W. R. Beebe and C. Donohue for Zadio and the *Capriccio*; W. J. Haskett for the *Gibbes*.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Woodruff.

PATENT LAW—INFRINGEMENT.

Eben Peck and Gilbert J. Bogert vs. John Frame.—This was a suit for damages for the infringement of a patent granted to the plaintiffs for a machine for sawing lumber into very thin boards. The defendant contended that the patent was void for want of novelty. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs for $5,000.

Frederick Betts for the plaintiffs; Charles D. Blake for the defendant.

LIABILITY OF COMMON CARRIERS—DAMAGES.

Thomas H. West vs. Adams Express Company.—This was a suit for damages for loss sustained by the nondelivery of certain boxes of peaches shipped by the above express company. The plaintiff in June, 1867, shipped a quantity of peaches from Fortress Monroe to New-York by the Company. Part only of the consignment was taken by the steamer which should have taken the whole, and the remainder was left to come on by the next steamer. The part left was never delivered in New-York, and upon the consignees of the shipment making inquiries at the office of the express company in this City, they were told that the peaches not delivered had been sold in Baltimore on account of their decayed and almost worthless condition, and a tender of the price received was made to them and refused. The peaches were delivered to the express company in good condition, and those received in New-York were in good order. The defendants claimed that there was no negligence on their part as they made no agreement to transport within any given time, and had acted for the interests of all parties in making the sale. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,539 20. Stay of proceedings for twenty days granted.

L. E. Chittenden, for plaintiff; Charles De Costo, for defendant.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

The Committee appointed by the present General Term of the Supreme Court, consisting of Messrs. E. W. Stoughton, John E. Burrill and Clarence A. Seward, will meet in the General Term Room on Monday, the 18th inst., at 3 P. M., for the purpose of proceeding with the examination of law students.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 16, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	114¼	20	Cent. Nat. Bank..	119
42,500	U. S. 6s, '81, C..	114⅜	100	West. Un. Tel......	32⅛
4,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62..	112¾	50	do......	32¼
20,000	do......	112⅝	9	do......	33
19,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '64. s3	111	6	do......	32⅛
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65 new......	109⅝	200	do...bet. call	32⅜
42,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65 new......	109⅝	200	Boston W. P......	17
			200	do......	17⅛
30,000	do......	109⅝	400	Pac. Mail......	37⅛
20,000	do......b3	109½	100	Quick. M. Co. b.c.	10
45,000	do......	109⅝	100	do......	9⅞
43,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67, s3	110⅜	28	Penn. Coal...b.c.	220
10,000	do......b3	110⅜	35	Del. & H. Ca. b.c.	120
60,000	do......	110⅜	10	Adams Ex......	61
4,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '68...	110⅜	52	do......	61⅛
7,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 C s3	105⅛	100	do......	61½
10,000	do......	106⅛	100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	19⅛
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x.c.	59⅛	305	A. M. U. Ex......	38
2,000	do......	59⅛	100	do......	38⅛
2,000	do......	60	200	do...bet. call	38
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	53⅞	100	U. S. Ex......	43
25,000	do......	53⅞	100	N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	93
5,000	do......	54	100	do......b4	92⅞
10,000	do...bet. call	54⅛	100	do......	93
10,000	Va. St. 6s, x. c.	69	100	do......s3	92¾
2,000	S. Car. 6s, n......	22⅛	17	do......	93⅛
5,000	Mo. St. 6s......	92⅛	20,000	N. Y. C. & H. R. Cer.	89⅛
25,000	do......	92⅜	2,550	do......	89
1,000	do......	93	300	Reading......	99⅜
1,000	Ga. St. 7s......	93	200	do......	99⅜
1,000	La. State 6s......	76	20	Mich. Cen......	120
10,000	Ark. 7s, Is. to L. R. & F. S. R	75⅛	1200	Lake S. & M. S......	88⅜
1,000	Brook. 6s, W. L.	94	100	do......b5	88⅛
3,000	Hud. R. 2d S. F. Bds.	106	80	do......	88⅜
2,000	B. N. Y. & E. 1st	90	200	do......b30	88½
5,000	Cen. Pac. Gold Bds.	[illegible]	200	do......	88⅛
1,000	Union Pac. R. 1st M......	84⅛	300	do...bet. call	88⅜
1,000	A. & T. H. Inc.	81⅛	35	do......	88⅛
2,000	C. & N. W. Con. conv. bs......	89	200	Clev. & P. R. b. c.	99⅜
12,000	H. & St. J. L. G.	105⅛	500	Chi. & N. W......	74⅛
2,000	C. & N. W. 1st	94⅛	400	do......	74⅛
1,000	Tol. & W. 1st......	93	500	do...bet. call	74⅛
5,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s......	93⅛	15	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	85⅛
1,000	Chi. & N. W. S. F. Bds......	96	100	do......	85⅛
2,000	M. So. S. F. Bds.	101⅛	100	N. J. Central......	106⅛
10,000	St. L. & Iron M. 1st Bds...	87⅛	100	do......	106⅛
4,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st.	99	100	do......b3	106⅛
3,000	Long Dock Bds.	88	100	Chi. & R. I......	116⅛
2,000	Chic., B. & Q. 8s	113	100	Mil. & St. P......	60⅛
5	Fourth N. B'k......	106	400	do......	60
10	Ocean Bank......	82⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. R. Pf	74
			200	do......	73⅞
			100	Tol., W. & W......	48⅛
			200	do......	48⅛
			120	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar......	93⅛
			100	Ohio & Miss......	30
			200	do...bet. call	29⅜
			100	Morris & Essex......	92
			10	H. & St. Jos. R......	105
			100	Del., L. & W. b. c.	103⅛

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$9,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62.	107⅛	$1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	111⅛
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	112⅜	29,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	110
1,000	do......	112⅜	17,500	do......s3	110
15,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new......	109⅜	1,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '68, s3......	110
7,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67, s3......	109⅝	60,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	105⅜
2,050	do......small	109⅛	1,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. c	106⅛
			500	do......small	106

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$15,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	54⅛	10	Adams Ex......	61⅛
5,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c.	69⅛	100	U. S. Ex. Co......	43
16,500	Vir. St. 6s, new.	69	100	N. Y. C. & H. R.	92⅞
17,000	N. Car. St. 6s, n.	22⅛	100	do......b10	92⅞
5,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bs.	77	100	do...bet. call	92⅞
9,000	Chi., St. L. & Jack'nville 1st	90	10,000	N. Y. C. & H. R. Cer......c	89⅛
13,000	Col., C. & I. C. 1st M......	80⅛	200	Harlem R. R...b. c.	142⅛
6,000	Col., C. & Ind. C., 2d M......	61⅛	200	L. S. & M. So......	88⅛
			5	do......	88⅛
			400	do...bet. call	88⅜
3,000	Cen. Pacific R. R. Gold Bds.	91⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R......	139⅛
			100	do...bet. c. b3	140
2,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	97	400	Chic. & N. W......	73⅛
150	Phenix Bank......	108	100	do......	73⅝
200	West. U. Tel......	32⅛	700	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	85⅛
50	do......	32⅛	20	do......	85⅛
400	Canton Co......	69⅛	100	N. J. Cen. R......	106
200	Quick. M. Co......	9⅞	500	Mil. & St. P......	59⅛
100	do......	10	100	T., W. & W......	48⅛
200	Mariposa Pf......	13⅛	100	Ohio & Miss......	29⅛
100	Pacific Mail......	36⅜	100	H. & St. J......	105⅛
200	do...bet. call	36⅞	10	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar......	93⅛
1300	do......	36⅛			
125	Del. & H. C...b. c.	120			

SATURDAY, April 16—P. M.

The sales of Gold were at 113⅜@⅝@⅜@⅝@⅜@½ ℘ cent., closing 113⅜@113⅝, as against 113⅜@113⅝ ℘ cent. before Good Friday. The speculation had a very stiff appearance early in the day, but as neither the Foreign Exchanges nor the financial news from abroad seemed to encourage higher prices, there was less firmness near the close of dealings. The holders of Gold paid 5@6 ℘ cent. for carrying over their balances. The Customs demand for Gold for the week amounted to the large sum of $3,365,714, which affected the Bank average of Gold to the extent of $1,908,179. In other respects the Bank return is favorable. There is a gain on the Greenback average of $2,609,407, and the Loans and Discounts have run off $2,189,667. The general line of Deposits is up $1,161,585. Altogether the position is rather stronger than on last Monday, and very decidedly encouraging in respect to the Greenback average.

The Stock Exchange opened with firmness on the Public Funds and the Railway Stocks, and there was also renewed speculation in the new Tennessee Bonds, which were run up at one time to 55 ℘ cent. The Funds continued firm in prices to the close of the day, but there was no large business done after the adjournment of the late Boards. The Railway speculation (except on Lake Shore) was weaker than the opening transactions, and closed as follows, as compared with Thursday night. Foreign Bills were indifferently supported at 109 ℘ cent. on London:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, APRIL 16.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s......	106⅜	106⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862......	112	112⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867......	110⅜	110⅜
American Gold Coin......	113⅜	113⅜
Bills on London, 60 days......	108⅞	109
New Bonds of Tennessee......	53⅜	54⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson......	93	92⅞
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates	89⅜	89⅜
Reading Railroad......	99⅜	99⅜
Chicago and Rock Island......	116⅜	116
North-western Common......	74⅛	73⅞
North-western Preferred......	86	85⅞
Pacific Mail Company......	37⅛	37
St. Paul Preferred......	74	73⅞
St. Paul Common......	60⅛	59⅞
Lake Shore......	88	88⅜
Erie......	24⅞	24⅞
Ohio and Mississippi......	29⅝	30
New-Jersey Central......	105⅞	106

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 16.

General balance yesterday......	$86,350,620 19
Gold receipts......	771,260 00
Gold payments......	1,685,565 43
Gold balance......	81,703,715 77
Currency receipts......	198,980 01
Currency payments......	426,170 15
Currency balance......	2,037,686 98
General balance......	85,231,397 15
Customs......	488,000 00
Canceled Gold Certificates sent to Washington......	1,636,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent. reg., 1881...	114⅛	5-20 reg., n. 1, 1865...	109⅛
6 ℘ cent. coup., 1881...	114⅛	5-20 coup., n. 1, 1865...	109⅝
5-20 registered, 1862...	107⅛	5-20 registered, 1867...	109⅛
5-20 coupon, 1862...	112⅜	5-20 coupon, 1867...	110⅜
5-20 registered, 1864...	107⅛	5-20 coupon, 1868...	110⅛
5-20 coupon, 1864...	111	10-40 registered...	106
5-20 registered, 1865...	107⅛	10-40 coupon...	106⅛
5-20 coupon, 1865...	111⅛	6s Currency...	111⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup...	59⅜	Ohio 6 ℘ cent, 1886...	105
Tennessee 6s, new bs.	54⅛	Ill. Canal bonds, 1870...	100
Virginia 6s, ex coup..	69⅛	Ill. coup. 6s, 1877...	100
Georgia 6s...	85	Ill. coup. 6s, 1879...	100
Georgia 7s, new bds.	93	Ill. War Loan...	100
North Carolina 6s...	46⅛	Michigan 6 ℘ ct., 1873.	94
N. Carolina 6s, new bs.	22⅛	Michigan 6 ℘ ct., 1878.	95
South Carolina 6s...	87	Michigan 6 ℘ ct., 1883.	95
S. Carolina 6s, new bs.	81	Michigan 7 ℘ ct., 1878.	98
Missouri 6s...	92⅛	Mich. 7 ℘ ct. War L..	102
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Iss.	92⅛	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n..	109⅛
Louisiana 6s...	75⅛	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n.	109⅛
Louisiana 6s, Lev. bds.	76⅛	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '70.	104
Louisiana 8s, Lev. bs.	91	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.	105
California 7s, large bs.	111	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.	105
Connecticut 6s...	100⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.	105
Rhode Island 6s...	100⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.	105
Alabama 8s...	97⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.	105
Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.Is.	75⅛	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.	101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83...	93⅜	Gt. West. 2d, '93...	81⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87...	90	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90...	84⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	90	Gal. & Chic. Ext...	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	90	Gal. & Chic. 2d...	94
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76...	103	Chic. & R. I. 1st...	100⅛
Erie 1st Ext...	98	Chic., R. I. & Pac...	98⅛
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79...	94	Morris & Essex 1st...	102⅛
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83...	88	Morris & Essex 2d...	96
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80...	84	N. J. Cen. 1st...	102⅛
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88...	81	N. J. Cen. New Bds...	98⅛
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	89	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st.	103
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	105⅛	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d..	97⅛
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82...	115	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d..	92
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st	112	Clev. & Pitts. 2d...	95
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d...	97	Clev. & Pitts. 3d...	92⅛
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	101	Clev. & Pitts. 4th...	77
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	96⅛	Chic. & Alton Inc...	89⅛
Cen. Pac. Bonds...	91⅛	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st...	95
Union Pac. 1st Bonds.	84⅛	Penn. R. R. Bonds...	90
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. '70...	110	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs.	87⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st...	94⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s...	104⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref..	83	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10.	90
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	81	Mil. & St. P. 1st...	92
Chic. & N. W. S. F...	96	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	86
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs..	90	Mil. & St. P. 2d...	83
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n Bs.	87	Mar. & Cin. 1st...	91⅛
Chi. & N. W. 1st...	94	Chic. & Mil. 1st...	91
Consol'd ℘ c. conv...	88⅛	Col., C. & Ind. 1st...	80⅛
Lack. & West. Bonds.	96⅛	Col., C. & Ind. 2d...	61⅛
Del., L. & West. 2d...	96	N. Y. & N. H. 6s...	97
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext...	93	Bos., H. & Erie guar.	35
Tol. & W. Equip. Bs...	80	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	83
Gt. West. 1st, '83...	101	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	79
Gt. West. 1st, '88...	87		

And the following for the City Bank and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York...	139	St. Nicholas...	115
Manhattan...	142	Commonwealth...	114
Merchants'...	125	Importers' & Traders'.	149⅛
Mechanics'...	139	Park...	168
Union...	133	Fourth National...	105⅛
America...	146	Ninth National...	110
City...	215	Oriental...	150⅛
Phenix...	108	B'krs' & Brokers' As.	108
Tradesmen's...	154	Del. & Hudson Canal.	117
Greenwich...	200	Pennsylvania Coal...	220
National...	114	Canton Co., Baltimore.	69⅛
Merchants' Exchange.	108	W. U. Telegraph...	32⅛
Seventh Ward...	109	Quicksilver Mining...	10
State of New-York...	108	Mariposa Mining...	5
Commerce...	124⅛	Mariposa Preferred...	13
Mercantile...	115	Mariposa Trust. Certs.	40
American Exchange.	114	Boston Water Power.	17
Chatham...	170	Adams Express...	61⅛
Bank of the Republic.	117	Wells-Fargo Express.	19⅛
Bank of N. America..	116	American Express...	38
Irving...	116	U. S. Express...	43
Nassau...	107	M. U. Express...	6
Shoe and Leather...	155	Pacific Mail...	37⅛
Corn Exchange...	128		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS, APRIL 16.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old...	101⅛	101½
City 6s, New...	102⅛	102⅜
Camden and Amboy...	119	119⅛
Pennsylvania Central...	116⅛	116⅜
Reading...	99⅛	99⅜
Lehigh Valley...	56	56⅛
Catawissa Preferred...	37⅛	37⅜
Philadelphia and Erie...	29	29⅛
Northern Central...	47⅛	47⅜
Lehigh Navigation...	34⅛	34⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan...	91⅛	91½

The following letter from a banker in St. Louis is sent to us for publication:

ST. LOUIS, MO., Thursday, April 7, 1870.

DEAR SIR: I have this day received from your bank an article contained in the New-York *Tribune* of April 2, stating that the national banks of St. Louis were in favor of the Funding bill as passed by the Senate. In reply permit me to state that said article is false from beginning to end. The facts are as follows:

On the 30th ult. there was a meeting of the St. Louis Clearing-house for the purpose of considering the Funding bill. One of the State institutions declared that they (the institutions) had nothing to do with the bill, and moved that the matter be laid on the table. Said motion was carried by a vote of 21 to 9. Seven national banks being represented and two State institutions voting against, showing that the national banks were unanimously against the Funding bill as passed by the United States Senate. The meeting then adjourned.

Afterward some malicious private bankers, in conjunction with some institutions, concocted a private meeting, hoping thereby to injure the national banks, and telegraphed to Washington purporting it to be the action of the Clearing-house, that they were in favor of the Funding bill as passed by the Senate.

This whole transaction is nothing but a malicious falsehood, and no action of the Clearing-house whatever. The article in the New-York *Tribune* is doubly so.

I would further state that as soon as the Funding bill is passed, we will at once wind up as a national bank, and commence business under State law. We have already taken the necessary steps so as to lose no time. All other national banks here I am told will do the same.

To —— Bank, New-York.

The week's imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $2,131,875; amount marketed, $2,174,037.

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New-York, from foreign ports, for the week ending April 15, 1870, was $4,291,603.

The earnings of the South Carolina Railroad for the years ending Dec. 31, 1868 and 1869, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

	1868.	1869.
From passengers...	$310,778 47	$325,180 85
From freight...	961,764 30	1,009,067 40
From mail...	20,575 00	30,588 46
From other sources...	1,904 12	17,830 29
Total...	$1,294,961 89	$1,382,167 00
Expenses, viz.:		
Bureau Department...	$15,420 83	$15,378 69
Transportation...	358,392 87	394,859 55
Machinery...	167,672 03	176,294 80
Roadway...	155,962 17	147,892 49
Total...	$697,447 40	$734,425 53
Earnings less expenses...	$597,514 49	$647,741 47
From which deduct:		
Interest—sterling...	$113,765 28	$112,765 28
Interest—domestic...	119,405 79	149,909 94
Damages...	4,395 44	48,993 66
Stock killed...	2,412 53	3,241 22
Total...	$239,979 04	$315,910 13
Net income...	$357,535 45	$331,831 34

Compared with the previous year, the gross earnings of 1869 show an increase of $87,205 11, with an increase in expenses of $36,978 13—making the increase of net earnings $50,226 98. The net income, after payment of interest, damages, &c., shows a decrease of $25,704 11. The Company have 43 locomotives, 24 first class and 24 second class passenger, 308 box, 70 platform, wood and coal, 14 stock and 392 freight cars. Number of miles run, 801,171. Number of passengers carried, 109,275. Tons of freight, 185,963.

The debt and property accounts of the Company at the close of the last and preceding years were as follows:

	1868.	1869.
Capital stock...	$5,819,275 00	$5,819,275 00
Sterling bonds...	2,275,444 79	2,342,832 44
Domestic bonds...	1,585,296 08	1,704,519 00
Certificates of indebtedness.	13,257 50	12,612 50
Receivables...	17,000 00	20,461 00
Change notes...	1,412 50	1,360 50
Bills payable...	88,080 60	295,664 39
Coupons, sterling...	280,895 98	......
Coupons, domestic...	58,702 60	21,130 00
Pay rolls...	......	13,598 30
Transient creditors...	55,058 73	76,103 08
Net income...	1,295,966 09	......
Total...	$11,490,369 75	$10,307,554 21
Roadway, track, depots, &c.	$6,472,914 45	$7,733,996 49
Lands...	435,646 09	435,378 26
Cars...	273,030 02	312,973 66
Locomotives...	385,853 48	438,253 00
Machinery, &c...	71,196 80	......
Supply of materials...	73,057 76	58,521 08
Commissary stores...	492 40	1,808 20
Restoration of property...	1,123,137 59	......
Adjustment of claims...	147,203 27	......
Loss of property...	1,481,431 91	......
Cash...	37,996 82	25,736 54
Bonds and bills receivable..	26,130 93	100,409 43
Agents...	91,194 44	97,938 39
Post-office department...	4,866 25	14,657 21
Sterling exchange, &c...	116,206 37	......
Stocks...	396,562 50	443,212 50
Transient debtors...	352,449 17	85,426 42
Investment in 1st mort. G. & C. R. securities...	......	57,398 03
S. W. R. R. Bank...	......	501,447 00
Total...	$11,490,369 75	$10,307,554 21

President—WM. J. MAGRATH. Directors—William J Magrath, George A. Trenholm, L. D. De Saussure, John Hanckel, Andrew Simonds, George W Williams, Henry Gourdin, Francis J Pelzer, C. M. Furman, B. H. Rice, H. H. De Leon, William A. Courtenay, James S. Gibbes, James P Boyce, Daniel Tyler. General Superintendent—H T. Peake. Auditor—J. R. Emery.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS.

The subscribers offer for sale Seven Per Cent. Bonds of the State of Arkansas, due in 1900, coupons payable in New-York April and October, issued to the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad. These bonds are issued under act of July, 1868, approved by a vote of the people of the State November, 1868. According to the Constitution of the State no debt beyond the amount already authorized can be created, unless confirmed by a vote of the people. The above law provides for a tax on the railroad equal to the annual interest of the State bonds issued to them, and five years after their completion an additional special tax to constitute a sinking fund to redeem the principal. The taxable property of the State amounted Jan. 1, 1870, to $130,000,000, and the entire indebtedness of the State was only $4,430,000.

B. L. CUTTING, JR., & CO.,
No. 19 William-st.

INSTRUCTION.

DOLBEAR'S WRITING PARLORS for ladies, Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, over Aitken & Miller's. Ladies desiring first-class instruction in penmanship are invited to call.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
AT GLEN COVE SEMINARY, GLEN COVE, L. I.
J. R. BURWOOD, PRINCIPAL.
Spring term commences April 4. Terms $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras. Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., visitor.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.,
[illegible] M. SELLECK, Principal.
The Summer session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 11.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 212 5th-av., with primary department.

$2.50—WRITING, 24 LESSONS. Bookkeeping, arithmetic, English branches, Italian, Spanish, French, Latin, Hebrew, $5 each. PAINE'S Business College, No. 62 Bowery, corner Canal. Ladies' department.

RURAL HOME SCHOOL.—A SELECT family boarding-school, in the beautiful village of Sharon, Conn., for boys from 7 to 14 years of age. Session begins May 4. CHAS. H. SHEARS, M. A., M. D., Principal and Proprietor.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.—THE care, comfort and progress of the student guaranteed. Cost per year, $210. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT DANBURY, CONN.—Spring term commences April 18. Circulars at Mr. Wood's, No. 6 Cortlandt-st.
MRS. WHITE, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY School for Boys. Spring term begins April 11. For circulars, &c., address H. W. Siglar, Newburgh, N.Y.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY, FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

THE SPRING TERM OF MRS. BOOREAM'S Boarding-School for Young Ladies and Misses will commence April 20, in Brookfield, Ct.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N.Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH LADY, WHO IS NOW teaching the French and German languages at a ladies' seminary in the country, wishes a position as traveling companion to a lady going to Europe or elsewhere; best references. Address TEACHER, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON.
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE
Com. A. G. SIMMONS, Com. B. M. SIMMONS,
Having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN,
Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 3½ P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 3¾ for passengers only.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest elegant steamers on the Hudson leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, connecting at above places with morning express trains for the north, west and east. Fare, $1 50; through tickets issued and baggage checked. Sunday fare $2. Freight taken at low rates. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—The steamer ANTELOPE leaves every morning, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., at 8¼, Yonkers, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown and Nyack, by ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Verplank's and Peekskill.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steamboat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH lady as companion with a family who are going to Europe or California; speaks French, German, Spanish and English; wages not the object. Address A. B. ROBBS, No. 450 West 31st-st.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, A situation as nurse; is willing to go to the country or travel with a lady. Apply at 122 West 20th-st.

A LADY OF CULTURE DESIRES TO accompany a traveling family; has lived three years in Europe; speaks French and German, and her experience might be valuable. Address Dr. DE MARINI, No. 9 East 17th-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 1 1st-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and gardener; understands the care of both thoroughly; leaving on account of his employer going to Europe; three years of best city reference from his last employer. Address F. C., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND wife, (Protestants;) man as coachman; wife as chamber-maid, waitress or seamstress; fourteen years' City references. Address A. D., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant man as good gardener; can take care of horses and make himself generally useful; good reference. Address Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a middle-aged Englishman; single; no objection to go in the country; good City references. Address WAITER, No. 211 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man as butler or waiter or to take care of a invalid gentleman; thoroughly understands his duties, and well recommended. Address M. B., No. 54 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young colored man as valet; the best of City reference given, if required. Address, by letter, R. BLUME, No. 140 West 30th-st., New-York.

A FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE WISH to procure situations for two first-class men who thoroughly understand their business as coachman and groom; they have always proved to be strictly honest, sober, industrious, obliging and prompt. Apply at present employer's, No. 133 West 14th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TOBACCO cutter, for a factory fifty miles from this City. Call at office of A. C. LAMOTTE, No. 163 Pearl-st., between 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A FARMER OR GARDENER and wife, able to take care of a farm near New-York; German speaking English preferred. Call at No. 159 Bowery.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRY-goods salesman for the silk department. Apply to J. & C. JOHNSTON, Nos. 767 and 769 Broadway.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A CAUTION—$100,000 REWARD TO ANY one who can equal or surpass the great independent business and medical clairvoyant, Mrs LINWOOD, in love affairs, causing speedy marriages, bringing together those long separated; she was never known to fail; has that great French secret for luck and prosperity; likeness; name and number. No. 230 West 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. No gents.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.
FISHER & BIRD,
NOS. 97 TO 105 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

S. KLABER & CO., FORMERLY NO. 52 1st-av., now Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Marble and Marbleised Mantels, Tiles, wainscoting Headstones, Monuments; largest variety, cheapest in this City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—THE bankrupt stock of a large wholesale house; 50,000 rolls fine French gold paper hangings, 50c. per roll, usually sold at $2; good paper, 12c. per roll; fine gold window-shades, $2 per pair; also, a large assortment of English carpets at a great reduction; painting, paper-hanging, decorating and kalsomining; experienced workmen sent to any part of City or country.

BILLIARDS.—NOW IS YOUR TIME TO buy first-class tables, balls, cues, cloths and cuetips, at 20 per cent. less than can be bought elsewhere. Tables cut down and repaired.
W. H. GRIFFITH,
Billiard-table Manufacturer, No. 40 Vesey-st.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, APRIL 18,
WILL MAKE LARGE ADDITIONS TO ALL THEIR
POPULAR DRESS-GOODS DEPARTMENTS,
AT PRICES CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.
GRAY MIXED POPLINS,
AT 25 CENTS PER YARD.
CHECKED MOHAIRS,
AT 25 CENTS PER YARD.
SUMMER POPLINS VELOURS,
IN ALL COLORS,
GRAY ARMURE POPLINS,
37½ CENTS.
STRIPED POPLINS,
NEW COLORS, AT 30 CENTS.
Also,
FRENCH PRINTED LAWNS AND ORGANDIES
IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,
FROM 25 CENTS UPWARD.
PLAIN AND FANCY BAREGES,
AT 20 CENTS PER YARD.
PLAIN AND FANCY GRENADINES,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
WHITE CRAPE MARETZ.
SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS,
IN CHECKS, STRIPES AND PLAIDS,
AT $1 25 PER YARD.
PARIS COLORED PLAIN SILKS,
IN ALL THE NEW SHADES,
AT $1 75 PER YARD.
BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS,
FROM $1 25 UPWARD.
UNEQUALED IN QUALITY OR PRICE.
MOURNING GOODS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.
BLACK IRON GRENADINES,
FROM 50 CENTS UPWARD.
THE LADIES OF THIS CITY AND ENVIRONS WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, APRIL 18,
IN THEIR
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT,
CHILDREN'S PIQUE DRESSES AND SUITS,
INFANTS' LACE HATS AND CAPS,
LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING,
IN LINEN, CAMBRIC AND MUSLIN,
INFANTS' WARDROBES, &c., &c.
LADIES' WHITE WALKING SUITS, ruffled, $8.
LADIES' WHITE WALKING SUITS, with overskirt, $12.
LADIES' LINEN WALKING SUITS, with overskirt, $12 to $14.
LADIES' NIGHT-DRESSES, tucked and ruffled, $2 50.
LADIES' CHEMISES, tucked and ruffled, $1.
LADIES' CHEMISES, trimmed, 75 cents.
LADIES' DRAWERS, 75 cents and $1.
LINEN APRONS, HANDSOMELY BRAIDED, FOR CHILDREN AND LADIES, from 40 cents to $1.
LADIES' HANDSOME SWISS TUNICS, from $12 to $18.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, APRIL 18,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS,
COMPRISING A SPLENDID LINE OF LLAMA
LACE POINTS AND SACKS IN
NEW DESIGNS.
FANCY STRIPED WOOL SHAWLS, AT $6.
FANCY STRIPED OTTOMAN SHAWLS, AT $12.
FANCY STRIPED CHALLIE SHAWLS, AT $3.
INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALSO, BURNOUS IN NEW STYLES, AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

Sugden & Bradbury
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.,
OFFER EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN
LINENS, TABLE DAMASK,
NAPKINS, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FANCY GOODS, RIBBONS,
TRIMMINGS, PARASOLS
&c., &c., &c.
SUPERIOR READY-MADE
SUITS AT $10 50 AND UPWARD.
Our Dress-making Department is now under the direction of the BEST TALENT, and we guarantee UNEXCEPTIONABLE TASTE and PERFECT SATISFACTION.

Sugden & Bradbury
Nos. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, APRIL 18, A SUPERIOR QUALITY
TAKO CLOTH, FOR SUITS,
AT 15 CENTS.
27-INCH WASH POPLINS,
28 TO 30 CENTS.
SUPERB DRESS-GOODS,
37 1-2 TO 62 CENTS.
ALL SILK CHAIN EPANGELINES,
87 1-2 CENTS TO $1 25.
WHITE GOODS, PIQUES, &c.,
FROM AUCTION,
TOGETHER WITH A FULL LINE OF SPLENDID MAKE
BLACK SILK AT $1 25 TO $2.
PARIS COLORED SILKS, $1 50 TO $2.
BLACK AND COLORED SATINS.
BROCHE AND LLAMA SHAWLS,
CLOTHS.
And a full line of our celebrated
BLACK ALPACA,
AT 25 CENTS AND UPWARD,
TO WHICH WE INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

AT JACKSON'S,
NO. 729 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.
BLACK DRESS GOODS,
BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.
BOMBAZINES, GOLD MEDAL IRON-FRAME GRENADINES AND CANVASS-MESH GRENADINES, IN ALL WIDTHS; PARISENES, TAMISE CLOTH, CRETON CLOTH, CRAPE CLOTHS, 6-4 DELAINES, CHALLIES, CASHMERES, HENRIETTA CLOTH, BYZANTINE CLOTH, RICH BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, FROM $1 25 PER YARD; HANDSOME JAPANESE SILKS AT $1.

ALPACAS, (BUFFALO BRAND,) PURE MOHAIR, (BEAVER BRAND;) A SPLENDID QUALITY OF ALPACAS AT 50c. PER YARD; OTHER QUALITIES EQUALLY CHEAP.

A FULL LINE OF TRAVELING MATERIALS, ALL SHADES AND TEXTURES, AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER OFFERED BEFORE OR SINCE THE WAR; 100 PIECES OF BEAUTIFUL MATERIALS, CHOICE SHADES, 4-4 WIDE, AT 50c. PER YARD.

N. B.—BONNETS AND SUITS, READY-MADE AND TO ORDER, AT SHORT NOTICE.

JOHN DANIELL & SON,
NO. 759 BROADWAY.
OFFER
ATTRACTIVE ADDITIONS
To their usual stock of
BLACK SILKS,
COLORED SILKS,
BLACK AND COLORED SATINS,
SILK VELVETS,
MAGNIFICENT NEW RIBBONS,
NOVELTIES IN SCARFS, NECK-TIES, &c.,
RICH VELVET RIBBONS,
At absurd prices.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
Including every
CONCEIVABLE NOVELTY
IN MADE-UP LACE GOODS,
LACE SHAWLS, LACE JACKETS, &c.,
DIRECT FROM PARIS.
A PROFUSE VARIETY
OF FRENCH FLOWERS
OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
THE VERY FINEST
EVER IMPORTED.
OUR SMALL WARES DEPARTMENT
INCLUDES EVERYTHING THAT
CAREFUL SELECTION AND
NICE DISCRIMINATION
CAN SUGGEST
AT PRICES TO SUIT EVERYBODY.
NO. 759 BROADWAY, TWO DOORS FROM 8TH-ST.

MORITZ DINKELSPIEL.
SATINS, SILKS AND VELVETS,
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS, ORNAMENTS AND BUTTONS,
7 RIBBONS, LACES, GLOVES, 7
737 737
7 7
AT POPULAR PRICES.
NO. 737 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—FOR THE best-fitting and best-made dresses, go to TAYLOR'S, No. 6 Clinton-place. Fashions received weekly. [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED,
500 PIECES
ENGLISH TAPESTRY
BRUSSELS CARPETS,
AT $1 25 PER YARD.
Also,
FRESH CANTON MATTINGS,
WHITE, CHECKED AND FANCY,
IN NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

CARPETS AT RETAIL
AND WHOLESALE.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now open, and are constantly receiving by every steamer, all the latest designs and colorings in
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CARPETINGS,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
FRENCH MOQUETTES AND AXMINSTERS
$3 50 AND UPWARD.
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, FIVE-FRAME,
$2 AND UPWARD.
WILTONS, VELVETS, TAPESTRIES, THREE-PLIES AND INGRAINS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS,
MATS AND MATTINGS,
&c., &c.,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
The whole stock is made up of ENTIRELY NEW GOODS, and we invite the particular attention of those about FURNISHING PRIVATE RESIDENCES, HOTELS and STEAMERS.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.
CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE
COVERINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
FRENCH DROP CURTAINS AND LACE BED-SPREADS,
TAPESTRY AND EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
WINDOW HOLLANDS, SHADES, CORNICES,
BRACKETS, &c., &c.
N. B.—Cabinet-makers and Upholsterers' attention is called to the above stock, offering great inducements.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

WHITE GOODS,
TABLE AND BED LINENS.
DAMASKS, TOWELS, TOWELINGS,
QUILTS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c., &c.,
FULL 20 TO 30 PER CENT. UNDER FORMER PRICES.
ALL THE POPULAR MAKES OF
DOMESTICS
AT PACKAGE PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

HOSIERY.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
HAVE OPEN THEIR FULL ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING AND SUMMER HOSIERY,
AND UNDERGARMENTS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

SPRING TRADE.
MA OPENING STRAW GOODS, CY
MA PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS, CY
MA RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES CY
MA and FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, WHITE CY
MA GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING AND FUR- CY
MA NISHING GOODS, BOOKS AND CY
MA STATIONERY, &c., CY
MA AT POPULAR PRICES. CY
MA R. H. MACY, CY
MA 14th-st. and 6th-av. CY
MA ALL OUR GOODS MARKED DOWN CY
MA TO MEET THE RECENT FALL OF GOLD. CY

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL MAKE ON MONDAY, APRIL 18, LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR VERY POPULAR STOCK OF
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, AT $1 75, $2 AND $2 25 PER YARD.
BEST QUALITY VELVETS, AT $2 50 PER YARD.
ROYAL WILTONS, AT $2 50 AND $3 PER YARD.
MOQUETTES AND AXMINSTERS, $3 50 AND $4 PER YARD.
ALSO,
WILL OFFER A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF INGRAINS, THREE-PLIES, COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS, ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c., OF THE BEST QUALITY AND NEWEST DESIGNS.
NOVELTIES IN CARPETS IN ONE PIECE, WITH MEDALLIONS AND BORDERS, AND ALSO BY THE YARD. RECEIVED BY EACH AND EVERY STEAMER.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, April 18,
A NEW STOCK
of
INDIA SHAWLS,
JUST RECEIVED,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Also, a
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SPRING SHAWLS,
and a very choice selection of
BLACK EMBROIDERED SHAWLS,
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH-STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, April 18,
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
in
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, JAPANESE COTTONS, MOHAIRS, PLAID AND BROCHE BAREGES, FRENCH PRINTED ORGANDIES, JACONETS, PERCALES, IRON BAREGES AND GRENADINE DO., forming the largest assortment of choice, fresh goods which they have ever offered.
The attention of their customers and the public is respectfully requested.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S.
JUST RECEIVED,
LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES
in
FRENCH HAIR-CLOTH,
SKIRTS AND TOURNOURS.
AMERICAN HOOPS AND FUNALINES,
Superior quality and shapes, at very low prices.
Mrs. Gaynor begs to inform her patrons that she is now prepared to supply all orders for muslin robes and suits in Swiss lawn, Nainsook, and other French fabrics.
MRS. GAYNOR,
No. 785 BROADWAY, NEAR 9TH-ST.
No. 824 BROADWAY, CORNER 12TH-ST.

MME. GALOUPEAU,
Late MATHILDE & CO.,
No. 53 East 10th-st., between Broadway and University-place, has now open an unusually elegant and large assortment of Spring Paris Millinery; choice and latest styles of Bonnets, Round Hats, &c.

MEDICAL.

ALL WHO ARE VICTIMS OF EARLY indiscretion, and suffering from premature decay and disease of the genito-urinary system, can be cured expeditiously and privately, without detention from business, when all other treatment has failed, by "The Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," or the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, Medical and Surgical Offices, No. 212 Broadway, New-York. Cures of non-residents by mail. Book $1, mailed by the author, or I. L. HASTIE, No. 1,235 Broadway. Attendance 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOTENCY, resulting from the follies of youth or other cause, young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor in one week by Dr. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial. $5 a pint. No. 56 Bond-st., late No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 80 pages, gratis.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PETER W. BEDFORD, a voluntary bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held on the 3d day of May, A. D., 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., before John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system in bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, April 15, 1870. JOSEPH H. WESTERFIELD, Assignee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in consequence of the death of a majority of the trustees in whom was vested the fee simple of the premises known as the Tontine Building, in this City, an election of five persons, as such other trustees, will be held in Room No. 1, in said building, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of April instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. The owners of the several surviving shares are requested to attend at the above time and place, pursuant to the 7th article of the Constitution of this Association, to nominate such persons so then and there to be elected.—New-York, April 8, 1870.

FREDERIC DE PEYSTER,
WM. H. ASPINWALL,
WILLIAM T. HORN.
} Committee.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING
10 PER CENT. AND OVER,
ALL OF A [illegible] ORDER
AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists and others seeking reliable investments are purchasing these loans.

ALSO,

New-York City Railroad stocks and bonds, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight stocks, including an extensive variety of Railroad bonds and other securities, all of a first-class character, paying large dividends and interest at low rates for investments, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
CITY OF MONTGOMERY,
CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HOWES & MACY, Bankers,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

These bonds ($500,000) two hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

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PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

We offer for sale $150,000
FIRST MORTGAGE
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
Indorsed by the State of Alabama.

The bonds are issued upon each section of the road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road. The State indorsement can only be obtained by full compliance with these terms. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
No. 52 Wall-st.,
JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris,
BANKERS,
Issue Letters of Credit; draw Bills on Paris; buy and sell Bonds and Stocks in London, Paris and Frankfort, and negotiate loans on same.

INDIANA STATE STOCK.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Indiana five per cent. certificates of State stock that the State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners will, on the 1st day of July next, redeem said certificates in full, in the order of their presentation, at the office of the Agent of State, No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City.

Holders of stock who desire to surrender certificates for payment are required to notify the Agent of State on or before the 20th of June next.

By order of the Board of State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners.
J. C. BURNETT,
INDIANAPOLIS, April 8, 1870. Secretary.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,
NO. 33 RUE DU DIX DECEMBRE, PARIS,
Issue letters of credit for travelers in Europe, draw bills of exchange on the City Bank of London and on Paris, and the principal cities of Germany and Italy.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.
Stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities bought and sold on commission.
W. B. LEONARD,
W. C. SHELDON,
W. H. FOSTER.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

BALLIN & SANDER,
BANKERS,
No. 24 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Issue Circular Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit for Travelers available in all parts of Europe, &c.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 7, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th day of May inclusive.

By order of the Board of Managers.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.
CLEVELAND, March 30, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed April 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened May 6.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.
JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, No. 336 BROADWAY, April 13, 1870.

ELECTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the stock-holders of this Company for the election of ten Trustees for the third class, whose terms of office will expire, and also for the election of three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, April 26, 1870.

Poll open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1870.

BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS TO the Preferred Stock of the Quicksilver Mining Company are now open at the Company's office, No. 19 Nassau-st., and will remain open until Monday, April 18. Subscribers will pay Five Dollars ($5) per Share at time of subscription, and on notice will surrender common stock, when Preferred Stock will be issued and the common stock canceled share for share. By order.

J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

SOUTH PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the South Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Walnut and 6th sts., St. Louis, Mo., on THURSDAY, April 28 inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of choosing directors for the ensuing year, for the amendment and adoption of by-laws, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting. By order of the directors.

WM. A. HAYES, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the American Heat and Light Company will be held at No. 421 Broome-st., in this City, on the 28th day of April instant, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as shall come before the meeting. The transfer books will be closed on the 16th and reopened on the 27th instant.

A. D. ELMER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 14, 1870.

THE EVANSVILLE AND CRAWFORDSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Redemption of bonds by the sinking fund.—On the 1st day of May, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, nineteen bonds of the issue of April 1, 1854, presented by the lowest bidder by sealed proposals, indorsed "Bids for Sinking Fund," addressed to R. G. Ralston, President, will be redeemed for said Railroad Company.

(Signed,) R. G. RALSTON,
President Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 7, 1870.

PREFERRED STOCK.—BOOKS FOR subscriptions to the preferred stock of the Quicksilver Mining Company will be closed at the Company's office, No. 19 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, April 18, at 3 o'clock P. M. By order.

J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED BANKING firms continue to undertake the sale of all kinds of American Securities, as also the introduction in the European financial markets of first-class mortgage bonds of established railroad companies. S. STIEBEL & CO., in London; MORIZ STIEBEL SONS, in Frankfort-on-the-Main.

MACHINERY.

BRICK, SEWER-PIPE AND CORNICE MACHINE.—The undersigned has just received letters patent for an improved Brick, Sewer-Pipe and Cornice Machine, and desires parties interested to call and examine a working model. BERNHARD SILVERMAN, No. 52 White-st., New-York.

[illegible]

All money deposited on or before the 20th of April will draw interest from the 1st of April.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

Irving Savings Institution.
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Money Deposited on or before April 20,
Will draw interest from April 1, at 6 per cent. on all amounts.
W. W. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York,
(Opposite Cooper Institute.)
DEPOSITS made on or before APRIL 20 will DRAW INTEREST from APRIL 1, the interest PAYABLE in July.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on all sums of $5 and upward. ONE DOLLAR received.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
SUN BUILDING, NO. 166 NASSAU-ST.,
OPPOSITE CITY HALL, NEW-YORK.
INTEREST COMMENCES ON THE FIRST OF EVERY MONTH,
at six per cent. per annum, with participation in the profits, on the MUTUAL plan.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
Money deposited on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1. ASSETS, $7,166,454 14.
N. J. HAINES, JOHN McLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.
Present rate of interest six per cent. on all sums exceeding $5.
Interest paid or credited in July and January of each year. Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,
8th-av., corner of 14th-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1.
Assets, $1,614,312 10; surplus, $139,034 77.

ALL DEPOSITS ON OR BEFORE April 20, draw interest from April 1. DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, April 12, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, payable in cash on or after the 25th inst., at the banking house of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. The transfer-books will be closed from the 13th to the 23d inst., inclusive.

F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 4, 1870.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

DANCING.

TRENOR'S CLOSING SOIREE DANSANTE, at his rooms, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., THIS (Monday) EVENING, April 18. CLOSING MATINEE FRIDAY, 22d inst.

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On SATURDAY, April 16 and 23,
At 11 o'clock each day,
AT OUR SPACIOUS CARRIAGE REPOSITORY SALES-ROOMS, NO. 501 BROADWAY,
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
BLOCK BETWEEN BROOME AND SPRING STS.
GREAT TRADE SALE OF ELEGANT CARRIAGES BY FIRST-CLASS MAKERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF THIS CITY,

And comprising all the newest styles and varieties of vehicles now in use, of the very best workmanship and elaboration,

COMPRISING

CLARENCES, LANDAUS, LANDAULETS, COUPES, COUPELETS, BAROUCHES, SUMMER COACHES, PARK PHAETONS, DOG CARTS, VICTORIAS, CABRIOLETS, SIX-SEAT FAMILY ROCKAWAYS, SUNDOWNS, COUPE ROCKAWAYS, LIGHT FOUR-PASSENGER ROCKAWAYS, BASKET PHAETONS, DEPOT AND JAGGER WAGONS, LIGHT-TOP AND NO-TOP BUGGIES, to include several ROAD WAGONS AND TROTTING WAGONS, made by Messrs. Brewster, Miner & Stevens, Baldwin, Mix & Co., Wood Brothers, Adams, Marsh, Armstrong, Manville, Kean & Lines, and other well-known makers; also, a line of basket pony phaetons, just manufactured by a well-known firm as a specialty.

All of which will be SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE, and will be on exhibition as above on and from Monday, 11th inst. The sale of SATURDAY, 16th inst., will comprise about one-half of the stock, ABOUT SIXTY VEHICLES, to be followed on the next SATURDAY, 23d inst., with the balance of the stock, ABOUT SEVENTY-FIVE LOTS.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—On TUESDAY, April 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 331 Lexington-av., corner 39th-st.: ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, carved rose-wood 7⅓ octave Steinway & Sons' piano, cost $1,000, real bronzes, elegant Sevres china vases, royal velvet carpets, elegant carved rose-wood suite in green-figured brocatel, green reps, window-curtains, with green and gold-figured border, superb ebony and ormolu-mounted center and side-tables, elegant lace curtains and cornices, elegant decorated china vases and card-receivers, fine oil-paintings and engravings, rose-wood suite in crimson reps, curtains to match, elegant real bronze clock and figures, elegant carved black-walnut French-plate, mirror back hall-stand, carved rosewood and black-walnut bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, superbly carved rose-wood crib, with rose-wood canopy and lace curtains, dining-room en suite, oak buffet, extension-table, chairs in green reps, elegant china, glass-ware, &c., &c. All the above furniture was made to order for the present owner by Henry Stoney.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer—Sales-rooms, No. 95 Chambers-st. and No. 77 Reade-st.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, on MONDAY, April 18, 1870, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 7 Bond-st., GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STODART PIANO, BRUSSELS and INGRAIN CARPETS, rosewood, mahogany and black-walnut parlor suites, bedsteads, bureaus, tables, chandeliers, real bronzes, French clocks, &c. N. B.—The paintings, statuary, and various objects d'art contained in the house will be removed to our galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, Monday afternoon, with which the sale commences TUESDAY morning, April 19, 1870, at 11 o'clock.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF SUBSTANTIAL FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY, SUITABLE TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE SEASON, WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION BY ROBERT SOMERVILLE, AT HIS GALLERY, ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, 19TH AND 20TH APRIL.

The catalogues will comprise elegant parlor suites, in walnut and rosewood frames, covered in satin; satin damask; coteline, broche tambourline, Paris Exposition prize terry, and fine French and English terries, in all shades; Turkish and Oriental lounges and chairs, in rich coverings.

Reception and occasional chairs and divans, of the newest patterns; chamber, dining-room and library suites, of the most substantial makes and elegant designs; walnut, ebony, inlaid and gilt tables, flower stands and ornamental articles, in large variety, all carefully manufactured from the very best materials.

This stock is worthy the special attention of all interested. Will be on exhibition, with catalogues, day and evening before the sale, and will be sold in lots to suit housekeepers as well as dealers.

GEORGE BARKER, Auctioneer.

A.—ART SALE.
GALLERY OF ART, NO. 845 BROADWAY.

Now on exhibition, Wm. M. Brown's entire valuable collection of American fruits and flowers, being the result of his labor for the last eighteen months. The generous encouragement heretofore received has induced an effort to make the present collection superior to any he has before offered to the public. They are drawn with great skill, and most powerfully and beautifully colored, and cannot but excite the admiration of all who see them. In addition, there are also many charming contributions from our favorite City artists; several admirable specimens from A. F. Tate, Mrs. Julie Beers, W. Whitredge, L. Lang, R. M. Pratt, Pope, Williamson, Casilear, Laurie, Gifford, Brevoort, W. Hart, Wyants, Feuchsel, Gay, Bispham, Bricher and others. The whole of them will be peremptorily sold on the EVENINGS of FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 22d and 23d of April, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—On MONDAY, April 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 52 West 21st., between 5th and 6th avs., all the rich rose-wood and black-walnut, carved, custom-made furniture of the house. It is very rich and costly, and about as good as you ever saw. Catalogues early Monday morning.

On TUESDAY, April 19, the entire furniture of the private dwelling No. 321 2d-av., near 18th-st. On WEDNESDAY, April 20, mortgage sale at No. 97 Bleecker-st. of choice furniture. Also, at 2½ o'clock P. M., at No. 84 State-st., Brooklyn. On THURSDAY, household furniture at No. 148 East 14th-st.; same day, at No. 239 East 18th-st.

D. BURKE, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT FURNITURE SALE—On WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the private hotel No. 42 Clinton-place. The hotel includes fifty-two rooms well furnished, also parlors, dining-room, kitchen and laundry. See descriptive catalogue at the hotel and at the office of the auctioneer, Nos. 7 and 9 West 23d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALE-ROOMS and Art Galleries. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers. MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, April 18 and 19, at 7½ o'clock. Sale of a large collection of books, comprising a large assortment of standard and miscellaneous works, several autograph letters, portraits, engravings, &c. Catalogues ready; books on exhibition.

R. S. BRASSEL, Sheriff's Auctioneer.

BY VIRTUE OF SEVERAL EXECUTIONS, and also by order of the Court, I will sell on TUESDAY, 19th of April, 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the coal-yard, corner of 14th-st. and Avenue D, the stock of coal, fixtures, coal scale, &c., &c.

JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
JAMES DUFFHY, Deputy Sheriff.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—NEAR THE 5TH-AV., THE four-story brown-stone high-stoop house (25 by [illegible], with bay windows) No. 9 West [illegible]-st.; this house is one of the best built and best located in the City. Inquire of I. P. HAYS, No. 72 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION, APRIL 27 —Four-story brown-stone house and lot, 25x60x120, with all modern improvements, No. 214 West 14th-st. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

$3,000 CASH ONLY REQUIRED, BALANCE on mortgage, to purchase a beautiful four-story brown-stone residence below the Park; rented for $2,800. Address CASH, Box No. 580 Post-office.

THAT FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE dwelling and lot, No. 117 East 54th-st., rented for $2,000, will be sold at auction, April 19, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS brown-stone-front houses, Nos. 32 and 34 West 51st-st., 21x56. Inquire on premises or of JAMES BLACKHURST, No. 225 West 48th-st.

FOR SALE, OR TO RENT—NO. 107 EAST 28th-st. Apply to G. W. DUER, National Bank of the State of New-York, No. 33 William-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS —Two elegant new brown-stone houses; four stories with French roofs; size 20x50; black-walnut doors on parlor floor and front and vestibule doors, and walnut stairs; bath-room and wash-basins all fitted up with walnut in the best manner; with all modern improvements; built by days' work; Nos. 64 and 66 Joralemon-st., near Henry; not more than ten minutes' walk from two ferries; will be sold cheap and terms easy. Apply to E. H. DAY, builder, No. 215 State-st., near Court.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE Summer and Winter suburban residences, completely furnished, and healthfully and charmingly situated at Clifton, Staten Island, with an uninterrupted view of Princess Bay, the Highlands of Neversink, and the ocean beyond, and only one hour from Wall-st.; the house contains 22 rooms, and is surrounded with 21 acres of wood and park land, greenhouse, ice-house, and all necessary offices; the garden is planted, and a trustworthy and respectable gardener occupies the lodge; to a desirable tenant this property will be leased for one or more years. For terms address Box No. 1,676 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET AT Palisades, N. Y., for six months or a year; 20 miles from New-York by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey; commanding a fine view of the Hudson; there are eight rooms, well furnished; stable for three horses; vegetable garden planted; choice fruit trees; a horse, buggy and cow with the place; rent moderate. Apply to VAN RENSSELAER & ORUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, BROOKLYN, E. D., three-story high-stoop brick house, 20x32, completely and neatly furnished, (including rose-wood piano,) five minutes from ferries; a gentleman will board with the tenant, if desired; rent $85 per month, from May 1 to Nov. 1. Permits of WILLIAM MORGAN & SON, No. 60 William-st., N. Y., or No. 45 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

COTTAGES TO RENT AT HIGHBRIDGEVILLE, near McComb's Dam Bridge, one unfurnished, ten rooms, stable and garden, plenty of fruit; the other has eleven rooms, neatly and newly furnished, nice garden, stable and icehouse; rent, $800 per annum for the latter, $600 for the first; both ready for tenants. A. KEMP, No. 100 Murray-st., or Coleman House.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FINE LARGE mansion situated on the banks of the Harlem River, surrounded by a handsome lawn and magnificent old shade trees; is accessible by six different means of communication; amount of land can be arranged to suit; is well adapted for a boarding-house or an institution; would exchange for City property.

FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BASEMENT and cellar brick house, with all the modern improvements, large yard, southwest corner Lexington-av. and 56th-st., $1,000 per annum. Also adjoining, a cottage, three-story and basement, with all improvements, $700. Adults only need apply on the premises from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

TO LET FOR $500—A COTTAGE AT Piermont, N. Y., on the table land overlooking the Hudson River; ten rooms, garden, &c.; five minutes' walk to depot; also, dwelling, twelve rooms; nine acres; twelve minutes' walk to depot; rent, $550. Apply to MASURY & WHITON, No. 111 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET AT RYE—ON MILTON ROAD, A large and comfortable dwelling-house containing thirteen rooms; ground high and healthy location, excellent garden, pasture for cow, &c.; rent $800 per annum. Inquire of Mr. FIELD, Ticket Agent, Rye, or at WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catherine-st., office second floor.

TO LET—AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J., MORRIS and Essex Railway, one hour from City, three minutes from depot, neat cottage, ten rooms, one acre land; water in house; rent one year $600; six months $400. Apply to WM. MORGAN & SON, No. 60 William-st., N. Y.

TO LET—AT FAIRVIEW, N. J., THIRTY minutes' from Chamber-st., Northern Railroad, a new two-story French roof house, with city all modern improvements; three minutes' walk from new depot; perfectly healthy; rent moderate. Inquire of S. N. MARSH, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—An elegant country residence, delightfully situated on Castleton Heights, with fruit and landscape garden; out-buildings complete; location perfectly healthy; view unsurpassed. Apply to CHAS. KEUTGEN, No. 65 Duane-st.

AT A REDUCED RENT—A HANDSOME house, with all modern improvements; flagged sidewalks, gas, &c.; excellent neighborhood, eight minutes' walk from steam-cars and boat, on Willis-av., near 141st-st.; rent $450. Inquire of Mott Haven Postmaster, N. Y.

TO LET—TWO NEW COTTAGES, AT FAIRVIEW, New-Jersey Northern Railroad, five minutes' walk from new depot; well adapted for small families; location healthy; rent low. Inquire of J. W. FORCE, at Depot, or S. N. MARSH, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, A THOROUGHLY-furnished cottage containing thirteen rooms, stable and ice-house attached, at Lenox, Mass. Applications, with name and reference, to be made at No. 17 West 38th-st.

$44.—**A FLOOR OF EIGHT** ROOMS in a new stone-front house; gas, bath, &c.; the furniture will be sold cheap if wanted; a very desirable place, good locality, XVIth Ward. Apply to W. HOBSON, *Daily News* Office.

THE COMPLETELY FURNISHED house No. 69 West 45th-st., three-story, high-stoop, Dorchester-stone front; basement has been arranged for a physician's office. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

MADISON-AV. AND 84TH-ST.—TO let, A new first-class three-story high-stoop basement and French-roof brown-stone house, 20x54; fine view of the reservoir and Central Park; rent reduced. SAM. D. MACK, No. 1,327 3d-av., near 76th-st.

TO RENT CHEAP AT HIGHLANDS, N. J.—A handsome cottage, furnished; six acres, with garden, fruit, out-buildings. For particulars apply to DERRICKSON & BARTLETT, No. 30 Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET—ON REASONABLE TERMS, SEVeral desirable private dwellings situate on East 15th-st., Stuyvesant-square and 2d-av. Inquire of CHARLES C. WAKELEY, No. 104 East 10th-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES Nos. 14, 20 and 22 East 15th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Apply to JOHN W. DAVIS, No. 5½ Pine-st., Room No. 8.

TO LET—AT LOWER RAVENSWOOD, L. I., a house and two acres of ground, on the river, adjoining the residence of John S. Harris, on reasonable terms. Inquire of H. MERRITT, No. 53 3d-av.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS house in Harlem, convenient to the boat or cars; immediate possession. Apply to E. G. JARDINE, No. 314 East 39th-st., near 2d-av.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY STONE-FRONT house at No. 337 East 62d-st.; rent, $1,000 a year. Apply at No. 852 3d-av., corner 52d-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE STORE NO. 151 Chambers-st. Also, fine offices, singly or in suites, in the building No. 7 State-st.; basement and rear building (communicating) for storage; fronting the Battery and in close proximity to the Produce Exchange. Apply to R. P. GETTY & SONS, on the premises, or to W. L. WALLACE, No. 9 College-place.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE FINE STORE corner of Broadway and Broome-st., now occupied by E. V. Haughwout & Co., 63 feet front by 100 feet deep; five stories high, beside basement and sub-basement. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR RENT—A HANDSOME, SMALL STORE, No. 98 Spring-st., near Broadway, next door to Post-office, for any business, except liquors; also, two basements. Inquire in Post-office, No. 100 Spring-st.

A.—**TWO FINE STORES WITH** BASEments to let, together or separately, 25 by 75 each. Terms low. Nos. 14 and 16 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY OF three adults part of a first-class private house, furnished or unfurnished, for light housekeeping. A family having a desirably-located house and wishing to reduce expenses, will find a careful, responsible tenant, by addressing RETRENCHMENT, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF ADULTS, A small house, or lower part of a large house, in a good location in the City, between 23d and 60th sts.; moderate rent. Address S. A. M., Box 172 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, a small second or third floor in a private house, on West side. Address M. B., Box No. 115 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AND HIS wife a house to take care of for the Summer; can be well recommended. Address A. S., 100 West 28th-st.

COAL.

A PARTY HAVING A DAILY PRODUCTION of about 350 barrels oak charcoal, would like to contract to deliver same in New-York by vessel load, packed in barrels. Address, stating bid per barrel, Box No. 1,041 Post-office, New-York, for all or part.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

THE CHEAPEST RENT

ANYWHERE TO BE FOUND,

AND THE RENT MONEY SAVED!

You can have a most complete House, with all the modern improvements, and a multitude of labor-saving contrivances—a house built thoroughly by days' work, by skillful, expert builders, and with the best materials purchased at Gold rates. Location high, and very healthful, and very conveniently accessible to the city in 50 minutes, *nineteen times a day* (from 5½ A. M., up to midnight, so that lectures, places of amusement, and all other City advantages, can be enjoyed equally well with those residing in any part of Manhattan Island.

The purchase money can be mostly paid in what would be otherwise *lost in Rent*. After a small payment to secure good care of the house, the balance can be paid in quarterly instalments, about equal to what would be paid for the rent of such a House, which will meet the interest and continually reduce the debt. This is a chance seldom offered, and is worth looking into......For particulars, send or call for a descriptive sheet, at the office of the *American Agriculturist*, No. 245 Broadway, New-York. (One House for $9,885, and one for $17,500, may yet be secured by desirable families, on almost their own terms of payment.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
350 feet above tide-water, pure air, extensive view, no mosquitoes, no malaria—for sale, a new and elegant house, with eleven rooms; price, $10,500. Apply to J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th-st., from 9 to 4, or THEO. AYERS, Morristown.

FOR SALE—PRICE $10,000—VINE COTTAGE, a charming villa residence, healthfully situated at Clifton, Staten Island, in the immediate vicinity of Fort Wadsworth, and within five minutes of the horse-cars; contains twelve rooms, besides kitchen and laundry, meat and wine cellars, and butler's pantry; one acre of ground tastefully laid out. The house is equally desirable as a Summer or Winter residence, and commands a pleasant view of Princess Bay. The surroundings are unexceptionable.

ALSO,

Hillside, formerly the residence of David Thompson, Esq.; contains seventeen rooms, with comfortable lodge, fine stable, coach-house, &c., and eight and a quarter acres of very valuable land, altogether a desirable residence for a gentleman; price, $40,000, or with five acres of land, $25,000. Address R. W. CAMERON, No. 23 South William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY-seat and farm of sixty acres, situated in the beautiful village of Monticello, very desirable as a Summer residence, or for a gentleman who wishes to educate his children in the country; perfectly healthy; pure air; good water; fine view; no nuisances; schools, churches, and an academy; elevation 1,500 feet above tide-water; good houses and out-buildings; a charming place offered at a low figure; direct communication by two different railroads. Would exchange for well-located City property. FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—PARTIALLY furnished or unfurnished, at Metuchen, N. J., a delightful country house, consisting of dwelling-house of eleven rooms, barn, carriage-house and other outbuildings, with five or more acres of land in fine working order; situation on a gentle elevation, overlooking the village; ten minutes' walk from depot; fine southern exposure; easy access to churches, school and stores; fine lawn and garden; choice variety of ornamental shrubbery, evergreen and deciduous hedges; fruit of all kinds in abundance. Apply to owner, Metuchen Depot, or at 8 and 10 Water-st., New-York.

COME OUT AND DWELL AMONG US.—We have in Paterson suburban property, splendid scenery, healthy locations, with everything to make comfortable and pleasant homes; some nice houses just erected are for sale; come out and "spy out the land" before purchasing elsewhere; I will be pleased to advise or show desirable points; no charge. Apply to A. DERROM, Corner of Market and Paterson sts., Paterson, N. J. Building is cheap in Paterson.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT NEWburg, on the Hudson, a modern-built brick and slate-roof country house and three acres of ground; house contains parlors, library, dining-room, ten bedrooms, bath and other conveniences; garden well stocked with fruit trees and berries of all kinds; stable, carriage and poultry house on premises. Terms easy. Apply to F. W. RANKIN, No. 111 Liberty-st., up-stairs, New-York.

LONG BRANCH.—COTTAGES ON THE seashore for sale or to rent furnished for the coming season; also, very desirable places within half a mile of the sea with acres of ground attached, and unimproved plots well located for investment or building purposes for sale.

FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FLUSHING, L. I., A FIRST-class residence, on the best avenue in Flushing, with all the improvements of a City house; three minutes' walk from the Main-st. Depot; trains every half hour until after midnight; house 50x56; grounds filled with fruits and shrubbery; terms to suit purchaser. Apply to R. M. HARRINGTON, No. 59 Liberty-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON.—For sale or to let, about two acres; good house, stable, &c., now being put in complete order. Address S. T. W., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY RECEIVER'S SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,
EMBRACING EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURING BUILDINGS, INCLUDING A SPLENDID STEAM-ENGINE, 100 HORSE-POWER, ALL BELONGING TO THE CONVEX WEAVING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION
On TUESDAY, April 19,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, without reserve to the highest bidder, under the direction of Otto Heinze, Esq., Receiver of the Convex Weaving Company, and by order of the Supreme Court, twenty-one lots of ground, each 25x100 feet, situated on the south side of 149th-st., North New-York, embracing the entire block between Clifton and St. Anne avs., with the following buildings thereon:

One three-story and basement brick building, 167 feet front by 40 feet deep, substantially built, with high ceilings and windows, iron stairs, steam hoistway and a large water-tank, and also with one of the finest steam-engines of 100 horse-power in the country. One one-story brick workshop in the rear of the main building, 70x30 feet. One brick boiler-house, 65x25 feet, with three large boilers, almost new, with a drying-room above, and a fine smoke-stack, 96 feet high. All the buildings have gravel roofs, and are furnished with lightning-rods, and were constructed regardless of cost, (including the splendid engine,) at an expenditure exceeding $110,000; new four years ago, and in perfect order. Is easy of access by the Third-avenue and old Boston Turnpike. Horse-cars running constantly to within 200 yards of the property.

TERMS OF SALE.—The twenty-one lots and all the buildings will be put up and sold in one parcel without reserve to the highest bidder. Ten per cent. of the purchase-money and the auctioneer's fees, as customary, to be paid by the purchaser to the auctioneer immediately after the sale, at his office, No. 43 Pine-st., and sign a memorandum of sale; the balance to be paid in thirty days thereafter, when the deed will be delivered. $50,000 can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. interest if desired. Title indisputable.

Maps and descriptive lists, giving full particulars, can be obtained at the auctioneer's office, 43 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF NEW-YORK, YORKVILLE AND HARLEM LOTS AND GORES, COMPRISING A VALUABLE EAST RIVER WATER FRONT, STREET, AVENUE, AND CORNER LOTS, DESIRABLE FOR DWELLING, COMMERCIAL AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 26, 1870, at 2 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in single lots or plots;

Two lots, south side 98th-st., 125 feet east of 9th-av.

About fifty lots, with dwelling and water front, at 75th and 76th sts., Avenue A, and East River.

One lot, east side 2d-av., 25 feet north of 78th-st.

Four full lots, north side 92d-st., 200 feet east of 3d-av.

Twelve full lots on 105th and 106th sts., 100 feet east of 4th-av.

Eight lots, west side of 4th-av. at 133d-st., and four in the rear adjoining.

Terms easy; maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 7 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSE ON EAST 54TH-ST., AND LOTS ON WEST 148TH-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV. BOULEVARD.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 19, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

EAST FIFTY-FOURTH-STREET—The very desirable four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot No. 117 East 54th st., north side, just east of 4th-av.; house 16.10x52.2 feet, in perfect order, with all modern improvements; rented till Nov. 1, 1870, at $2,000; lot 16.10 x100.5.

WEST ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET—Three lots, south side, 250 feet west of 7th-av. Boulevard; each lot 25x99.11.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF MANSION and Fifty acres (600 lots) at Throg's Neck. By order of George Barker, Esq., Executor of RALPH BARKER, deceased.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 19, at 12 M., on the premises:

The mansion and fifty acres of land, including the several cottages and buildings thereon, situated at Throg's Neck, Westchester County, on the Sound. A steam-boat will convey purchasers to the grounds free of expense. Maps and particulars at No. 77 Cedar-st.

W. H. VAN WYCK, Auctioneer.

OYSTER BAY COUNTRY-SEAT AT AUCTION.—A moresque cottage with 3¾ acres of land, adjoining country seat of Richard Irvin, Esq., will be sold THURSDAY, April 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises; all modern improvements. Particulars with auctioneer, No. 229 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

WILL JOHN STEPHENSON AND HYER STEPHENSON please to send their address to A. W. STEPHENSON, Kensington, Conn.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 6 MADISON-SQUARE, 23D-ST. Mrs. PUTNAM will have an elegant suite of rooms, consisting of parlor, dining-room, two bed-rooms, bath, &c., vacated May 1, to rent, with private table only, for the season or year.

NO. 309 5TH-AV., NEAR 31ST-ST.—To rent, with board, a second floor, consisting of parlor, four bedrooms, dressing-room and bath, handsomely furnished; the floor can be divided to accommodate two families; house and all appointments first-class; unquestionable references offered; also, one large room for two gentlemen.

A FEW FAMILIES CAN BE ACCOMmodated at a farm-house among the mountains; accessible by Erie Short-cut Railroad; ten minutes' walk from Valley Station; reference, Daniel Titus, No. 44 Barclay-st. Address S. C. TITUS, Cornwall, Orange County.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH-ST.—A HANDSOMEly furnished floor, consisting of parlor, three bedrooms, private dining-room and bath-room, can be had May 1; also, arrangements can now be made for rooms for the season in a finely situated house on the shore at Long Branch.

A LARGE WELL-FURNISHED ROOM on second floor, with good table for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also a hall-room if desired; Summer prices; family private. Apply at No. 216 West 15th-st.

THIRTIETH-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV.—To let to a gentleman a large, handsomely-furnished room, with breakfast if desired; the room has every modern convenience; location desirable; family private. Address F. L., Box No. 3,423 Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET ON second floor, to single gentlemen, in private family, at No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; reference exchanged.

FOURTEENTH-STREET.—VERY pleasant Summer rooms to let, with or without board; location delightful. Address H., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

A FEW BOARDERS WILL BE TAKEN in a private family, in first-class brown-stone house, No. 357 West 29th-st. (No. 28 Lamartine-place;) terms reasonable.

NO. 255 WEST 25TH-ST.—FRONT AND hall room on second floor, with board, to gentleman, or gentleman and wife; also rooms on fourth floor; terms moderate. No moving.

FAMILIES DESIRING THE WHOLE or part of first-class houses or furnished rooms, with or without board, apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

NO. 51 EAST 10TH-ST., NO. 8 BREVOORT-PLACE—Handsomely-furnished room to let, without board; no moving in May; first-class restaurant opposite; references.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, DESIRING a handsomely-furnished room in a strictly private family in 30th-st., east of Madison-av., may address J. C., Box No. 120 *Times* Office; references exchanged.

TO LET—AT NO. 414 2D-AV., TWO LARGE rooms and two bedrooms; very pleasant and convenient; adults only; rent $22 per month.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON SECond floor, with board, at No. 134 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NO. 1,179 BROADWAY.—BACK PARLOR and extension room to let, furnished; good location for dentist or light business; reference required.

LARGE, AIRY, WELL-FURNISHED rooms, with board, may now be had in a superior house at No. 29 West 18th-st.

DESIRABLE ROOMS MAY NOW BE engaged at No. 18 West 26th-st. for the 1st of May.

COUNTRY BOARD.

CORNWALL SANITARIUM—FOR INvalids, and all requiring a quiet and healthful Summer resort; located on the Highland range, near the home of the late N. P. Willis; 700 feet above the river; full water treatment, together with electrical, vapor and medicated baths, gymnastics, &c. Address Drs. BALDWIN & PELTIER, Cornwall Landing, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY has a beautiful residence within one hour from Wall-st.; fine view of ocean and surrounding country; house and grounds first-class; gas and all modern improvements; twenty acres; good accommodation for horses. Address CLINTON, Box 168 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD FROM 1ST OF MAY.—Pleasant farm-house, well shaded, 80 miles from City, opposite Hyde Park, two miles from river; high land. Terms moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.

In compliance with the wishes of many families, the hotel will open this season on the 10th of May. Terms reasonable, and in harmony with the downward tendency of values. Address

SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
West Point, New-York.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE.—Mr. Fish, having disposed of his hotel in the City, proposes to open the 1st of June or earlier, and remain open late. Families wishing to secure rooms for the season can make most favorable terms. Application can be made to W. L. FISH, Clifford House, No. 1,242 Broadway.

BOARD REDUCED AT NEWPORT, R. I.—The Atlantic House will be opened on the 30th of May. Transient board reduced to $3 50 per day. Special arrangements may be made by families by the week or season on application to

WM. W. HAZARD, Proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, board in a French family, not above 25th-st. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, and location, O. H., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, April 30
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, May 14
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAU..SATURDAY, May 28
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, June 11

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
FRANCE, GROGAN, Saturday, April 23, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $90 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M. The new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, April 23.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, Friday, May 13.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAM, via Nassau, April 21.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, April 28.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, May 5.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, April 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 282 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises, to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE BUSINESS HERETOFORE EXISTing under the firm name and style of HENRY HUSTER was this day sold and transferred to OTTO HUSTER. HENRY HUSTER.
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1870.

I have this day assumed the assets and liabilities of the business heretofore existing under the firm name and style of HENRY HUSTER, and shall continue said business under the firm name and style of OTTO HUSTER. OTTO HUSTER.
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1870.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of JOSEPH & HERTS, doing business at No. 913 Broadway, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

G. A. JOSEPH.
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1870. A. C. HERTS.

The business will still be carried on at the same place by A. C. HERTS, who is alone authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between WHITNEY & PETTIBONE is this day disolved by mutual consent. J. H. WHITNEY will continue the business under the firm name of J. H. WHITNEY & CO., who alone is authorized to sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, April 12, 1870.

NOTICE—THE COPARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing under the firm of J. WARREN ROGERS & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation.
J. WARREN ROGERS,
THEODORE ROGERS.
No. 14 BROAD-ST., April 15, 1870.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me GEORGE C. CHAPIN. The business will be continued under the firm name of E. S. CHAPIN & CO. at No. 17 Broad-st. E. S. CHAPIN.
NEW-YORK, April 16, 1870.

WE HAVE AUTHORIZED MR. G. G. BECK to sign our firm by procuration.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
NEW-YORK, April 16, 1870.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—PATTI IN OPERA.
PATTI EASTER OPERATIC FESTIVAL.
Mr. Max Strakosch is happy to announce that the world-renowned vocalist,
MISS CARLOTTA PATTI,
will appear in Mozart's grand Opera,
THE MAGIC FLUTE,
on the following dates:
TUESDAY, 19TH; FRIDAY, 22D APRIL, AT 8, AND ONE GRAND PATTI MAGIC FLUTE MATINEE, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, AT 1 P. M.,
when MISS CARLOTTA PATTI
will assume the role of THE QUEEN OF NIGHT.
The great role of SARASTRO by
JOSEF HERMANNS
TAMINO..........by........HERR HABELMANN
PAPAGENO.......by..............HERR FORMES
PAMINA will be presented for the first time by
MISS PAULINE CANISSA.
PAPAGENA............................MME. DZUIBA
MONOSTATOS........................A. WEIGAND.
Great Chorus. Augmented Orchestra.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR............THEO. RITTER.
New and Gorgeous Dresses. Appropriate Scenery.
ADMISSION.............................ONE DOLLAR
Reserved seats, $1 extra. Boxes, $8, $10 and $12.
To the Matinee, reserved seats, $1 50. Seats in Boxes to Matinee, $2.
Seats for either of the above performances of the Magic Flute are for sale at the Academy; also, Schirmer's, No. 701, and at No. 114 Broadway.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, BROOKLYN ACADEMY.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY.
PATTI IN OPERA.
WEDNESDAY, April 20, at 8 P. M.
Max Strakosch respectfully announces the first performance of Mozart's grand opera in Brooklyn,
THE MAGIC FLUTE,
with Miss CARLOTTA PATTI in her great role,
QUEEN OF NIGHT.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 extra.
Sale of seats will commence on MONDAY, April 18, at 8 A. M., at the Brooklyn Academy; also, No. 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ON MONDAY, APRIL 18, AT 8 P. M.,
A GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT
will be given, inaugurating the Bazaar, which will open on the following day, at 2 P. M., at the Thirty-seventh Regiment Armory, Broadway, 6th-av., 35th and 36th sts.,
IN BEHALF OF
THE SHELTERING ARMS,
AN ASYLUM FOR
CRIPPLED, INCURABLE, AND DESTITUTE CHILDREN.
The high order of talent generously placed at the disposal of the management will warrant the public in expecting such an entertainment as has been rarely, if ever, enjoyed in this City.

PART I.
Overture "Oberon"..............................Weber
Philharmonic Orchestra.
Aria—"O Lord have mercy"..Mendelssohn's St. Paul
Herr Remmertz.
Fantaise—"Sur la Muette"......................Alard
Senor Sarasate.
(the new and distinguished violinist of the Patti troupe.)
Grand Aria from "Der Freischutz"........Von Weber
Herr Candidus.
Piano Solo.
Miss Anna Mehlig.
"Qui la Voce"—Puritani...........................Bellini
Miss Clara Louise Kellogg.
"Battle Hymn," from Rienzi....................Wagner
Arion Society.
Recitative—Tenor Solo.................Herr Candidus

PART II.
Overture—"Tannhauser"........................Wagner
Philharmonic Orchestra.
Duet—"Jessonda"...................................Spohr
Candidus and Remmertz.
Di Tantipalpite.....................................Tancredi
Miss Nettie Sterling (Contralto.)
Andantino (avec orchestra).....................Balliot
Senor Sarasate.
Bolero—Sicilian Vespers..........................Verdi
Miss Kellogg.
"Hexameter"................................Duet Paino
Miss Mehlig and Mr. S. P. Mills.
Coronation March—Le Prophete............Meyerbeer
Philharmonic Orchestra.
CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.
GEO. W. COLBY, Accompanist.
The grand pianos used on this occasion are from the celebrated manufactory of A. Weber, New-York.
Box-office now open at the Academy of Music.
Reserved seats, $2.

GRAND BAZAAR
IN AID OF
THE SHELTERING ARMS,
An Asylum for
CRIPPLED, INCURABLE AND DESTITUTE CHILDREN,
Will open
TUESDAY, APRIL 19, AT 2 P. M.,
in the spacious and beautifully decorated Rooms of the
THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY,
Broadway, 6th-av., 35th and 36th sts.

The Bazaar is held for the purpose of making $40,000, with which to pay off the building debt of the Asylum.

It is with pleasure that the Executive Committee announce, as a matter of public interest, that the

NAVY-YARD, FORT HAMILTON AND GOVERNOR'S ISLAND BANDS

have kindly offered to furnish music on alternate afternoons.

LANDER'S BAND
will attend every evening.

One of the leading attractions will be an elegant FLORAL TEMPLE, for the sale of Flowers. This department of the Bazaar will be constantly supplied from the choicest private greenhouses of the City and vicinity.

A GALLERY OF PICTURES, consisting of two hundred Paintings, by old masters only, selected with the greatest care from the private galleries of the City, will make this a feature of the Bazaar. Many pictures thus exhibited have never before (in this generation) been exposed to public view. Connoisseurs speak of the collection as having never been equaled in this country. Some idea of its choice character may be obtained from the fact that no gallery has furnished more than four paintings.

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

A RESTAURANT, under the charge of a well-known and experienced caterer, will supply all that can be desired in that line.

The Bazaar will be open, after Tuesday, from 10 A. M. to 11 P. M.

Admission, 25 cents, until 5 o'clock; after that time, 50 cents.

J. N. PATTISON & CO.
Nos. 48 and 50 East 23d-st., under Association Hall.
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES,
Which for durability, purity, richness and melody of tone and rare perfection of touch are
UNSURPASSED IN THE WORLD.

The professional reputation of Mr. J. N. PATTISON as a concert pianist is widely known. The most celebrated makers of pianos have constantly quoted his opinion as a guarantee of the excellence of their instruments.

Mr. J. N. PATTISON has concentrated his knowledge and experience upon the manufacture of the pianos he now offers to the public, and pledges his reputation upon their unsurpassed durability, their purity, depth and brilliancy of tone and perfection of action and touch which have never been achieved in any pianos before.

J. N. PATTISON & CO. invite the public and the profession to inspect these instruments, which they can offer at a price which will defy competition.

J. N. PATTISON & CO.,
Nos. 48 and 50 East 23d-st.
Pianos to rent and for sale by installment.

STEINWAY HALL.
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CUBANS,
FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 22, 1870.
The following eminent artists have kindly consented to appear:
Miss Adelaide Phillips, Miss Henrietta Beebe, Mr. Carlos Werner, Signor Pietro Ferranti, Senor Antonio L. Mora, the great Organist; Signor Adolph Randolfi, Signor H. G. Romeyn, Nestor Palma, Cuban Violinist. Signor G. Aberle, Musical Director.
Admission, including reserved seats, $1. Tickets can be had at the ticket office, No. 114 Broadway, at all the music stores and at the box office day of the Concert.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANS.
GRAND CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE GERMAN HOSPITAL, STEINWAY HALL,
SUNDAY EVENING, April 24, 1870, at 8 o'clock.
Admission tickets at $1; reserved seats, $1 extra; can be obtained at G. Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway. Programme hereafter.
The entire gross receipts will be devoted to the German Hospital fund.

KOWALSKI'S CONCERT
TAKES PLACE AT
STEINWAY HALL, APRIL 20.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
ELIJAH.
STEINWAY HALL, MONDAY EVE'G, April 25.
Reserved seats for sale at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
The FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES AND SCULPTURES is now open, DAY AND EVENING, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

FREE EXHIBITION, GALLERY OF ART, NO. 845 BROADWAY.—Magnificent display of American fruits and flowers by Wm. M. Brown. The most brilliantly painted collection of our delicious fruits and flowers heretofore offered to the public now on view DAY and EVENING at Barker's Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's.

PARLOR THEATRICALS, ELEGANT scenery, with stage and foot-lights, to let.
L. W. SEAVEY, No. 684 Broadway.

LECTURES

ELECTRICITY.—THE FRANKLIN Electrical Institute announces the commencement of the Second Course of Lectures for 1870, to be delivered at Room 24 Cooper Union, on MONDAY, APRIL 18, at 2½ P. M. This lecture will be FREE to the general public, who are cordially invited to attend. Addresses will be delivered by several persons and the proceedings will be of interest. The course will include, besides its theoretical instruction, a practical elucidation of the wonderful cures effected by Prof. Steele's system since the invention of his perfected Electro Medical Generator. The lectures will be delivered on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS at same place, from 2 to 4 P. M. At the last-named hour the doors will be opened to the public, without charge, for clinical expositions. Further information respecting the lectures, fees, &c., will be furnished on Monday, as above. Dr. CHAS. WILCOX, Secretary.

"ONE TOUCH OF NATURE MAKES the whole world akin."—WILLIAM MASON EVANS, the eminent elocutionist at Cooper Institute, FRIDAY EVENING, April 22.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE WHOLEsale hardware business, to supply the place of a deceased partner; the house properly reorganized will have more than usual prospects of success; communications will be considered confidential and be responded to promptly; a person of good character, well qualified for the business, and having some capital to invest, may find it to his interest to address G. & B., Box No. 4,400 New-York Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, Jr.................................Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE......................................Manager
OVERWHELMING ATTENTION
for the
EASTER HOLIDAYS.
ELEVENTH WEEK
of the most successful spectacle ever produced. The
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
witnessed from Feb. 7 to April 16 (71 representations) by upward of
190,000
delighted visitors, being the largest audiences ever assembled in a place of amusement in the same number of consecutive nights.
First night of a beautiful and original
AMAZON BALLET D'ACTION
BY SIGNOR COSTA,
with entire new dresses by Miss Knapp. Music selected and arranged from Meyerbeer's gems by Mr. Henry Tissington.
ALL THE PREMIERS,
ALL THE SECONDES,
ALL THE CORYPHEES,
and forty-eight beautiful young ladies.
FIRST NIGHT OF THE GREAT AJAX,
in his new specialty with Mlle. Boze, entitled
COLIN AND NINETTE.
THE GREATEST ATTRACTION IN THE CITY,
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
SECURE YOUR SEATS.
ANOTHER SENSATION.
A new, complete and genuine
SPANISH BALLET TROUPE
will arrive in the United States in the steamer St. Laurent.
Due notice will be given of their first appearance.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
SEASON OF COMEDY.
ON MONDAY, APRIL 18,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
The eminent Comedian,
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE,
will appear in his celebrated characters of
MAJOR WELLINGTON DE BOOTS,
In the comedy, in three acts, (altered by Stirling Coyne, from his play of "Everybody's Friend," entitled,
A WIDOW HUNT,
AND
TOODLES,
In an entirely new version, never acted in New-York, of the comic drama of that name, both of which plays will be produced with special attention to detail.
A MAJOR DE BOOTS and TOODLES MATINEE, ON SATURDAY NEXT, AT 1½.
Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, at the box-office of the theater, or at its branch ticket-office, at the music-store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK
EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
will be presented Tom Taylor's last new comedy,
MEN AND ACRES.
The characters by Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL, Mr. MILTON HOLLAND, Mr. PECK, QUIGLEY, Mr. CURRAN, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Miss EMILY MESTAYER, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Mrs. LAURA PHILLIPS and Miss ROWE.
IN REHEARSAL, TWO OF THE FINEST OF THE OLD COMEDIES,
THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM
AND
THE LOVE CHASE.
which will be given
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN SOME YEARS.
In preparation, several novelties.
SATURDAY NEXT, April 23,
MATINEE,
OURS.

EXTRA
WALLACK
MATINEE,
SATURDAY NEXT, APRIL 23.
"OURS,"
with its fine military pictures and charming effects.
COMMENCE AT 1½ P. M.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
SPECIAL MATINEE,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1870, AT 2 P. M.
COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL TO
MRS. SEDLEY BROWN,
(So severely injured by fire.)
A HOST OF VOLUNTEER AID.
Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN, by the strong desire of many friends, will signalize her comparative recovery by appearing with
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE
in
THE ROUGH DIAMOND.
A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND.
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM as Gerald Fitzmaurice, (his first appearance in New-York this season.)
THE DEBUTANTE.
Mr. CHAS. WHEATLEIGH as Dufard.
The casts embracing the names of Messrs. OWEN MARLOWE, J. C. WILLIAMSON, B. P. RINGOLD, THOS. E. MORRIS, C. ROCKWELL, THOS. J. HIND, E. M. HOLLAND, W. N. DECKER, J. BRUTONE, E. COLLIER, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. WM. WINTER, Miss BLANCHE GREY, Miss CLARA FISHER, Mrs. LAURA PHILLIPS, Miss GREEN.
Recitation, "Anne Hathaway," Mr. EDMUND FALCONER.
The orchestra under the baton of Mr. THOMAS BAKER.
BOX SHEET OPEN.

FRENCH THEATRE.
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT
of the
GREAT EUROPEAN ARTIST,
CHARLES FECHTER,
who will reappear in New-York with
MISS LECLERQ,
and an admirable company,
MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1870,
in the LADY OF LYONS.
Every appointment will be complete, and the public are respectfully informed that no expense has been spared by the management in mounting the piece, which will be placed upon the stage in the manner that the talents of the artist imperatively demand.
The box office will be open on Monday, April 18, at 8 A. M., when seats can be secured for any night during Mr. Fechter's engagement.

HIPPOTHEATRON.
14TH-ST., OPPOSITE THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1870, and every evening,
PROF. RISLEY'S GREAT
ANGLO-EUROPEAN VARIETY TROUPE
comprising the following celebrated artists from England, France and Spain:
THE GENUINE SPANISH BALLET.
AZELLA,
the queen of gymnasts.
AGOUSTE,
the most wonderful juggler of the age.
MR. G. W. JESTER,
the great ventriloquist.
MR. SIDNEY FRANKS,
the only living representative of the late Sam. Cowell.
MR. H. W. HENDERSON,
late of the Pyne and Harrison Opera Troupe.
MR. W. HAMILTON,
operatic baritone.
THE SISTERS LELIA AND FLORENCE,
burlesque artists.
MISS CLARA VERNON,
prima donna, soprano, and burlesque actress.
MISS EMMA ALFORD,
burlesque actress and terpsichorean artist.
MR. WM. TANNER,
and his celebrated performing troupe of dogs and monkeys, including Blondin, Ethardo and Leotard.
MATINEE Wednesday and Saturday, at 2 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
70 TIMES.
FROU FROU.
TENTH WEEK OF FROU FROU! NEW DECORATIONS: A NEW BARCAROLE! THE GREAT ORIGINAL CAST: Miss Agnes Ethel, Mrs. Gilbert, Kate Newton, Amy Ames, Emily Lewis, Mr. George Clarke, W. Davidge, James Lewis, Geo. Parkes, G. F. De Vere. "FROU FROU," says the *Herald*, "is a significant and alluring play. It is the sensation of 1870."
In compliance with a large number of requests from suburban residents for a ONE O'CLOCK MATINEE of FROU FROU, Mr. Daly begs to announce for WEDNESDAY NEXT, at 1 o'clock, an EXTRA MATINEE. 14th Regular FROU FROU MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT. Seats secured twelve days in advance. Monday, April 25, BENEFIT OF MISS ETHEL. FERNANDE received.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
TO-MORROW EVENING (MONDAY)
FIRST TIME OF
MACBETH.
MACBETH.........................MR. GEO. L. FOX.
AND ALL THE ORIGINAL
VOCAL MUSIC,
NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.
MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

BOWERY THEATRE.
EASTER WEEK—NEW LOCAL DRAMA: NEW YORK 1840—1870. CLODOCHE TROUPE. CONCHITA RONZANTI. Variety Troupe. Le Quatre Amour. Pride of the Ocean.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
CREAM DE LA CREAM OF MINSTRELSY.
Immense Success of ROLLIN HOWARD, the great Burlesque artist.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Real Fun, Genuine Humor, Lovely Screams.
Birch, Bernard and Backus in new acts.

APOLLO HALL. APOLLO HALL.
Corner Broadway and 28th-st.—Thirteenth Week.
MCEVOY'S NEW HIBERNICON; Or, A TOUR OF IRELAND.
All the principal cities and places of interest in Ireland portrayed on over 12,000 feet of canvas making the largest and most beautiful panorama in the world.
BARNEY AND THE GHOST.
"The scene between Barney and the Ghost regularly awakens the wildest laughter."—*Mercury*.
Admission, 35 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.
MATINEES, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M.; children, 15 cents; adults, 25 cents.

THE BELMONT GALLERY.
OPEN FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
APRIL 22 AND 23,
FROM 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
"THE SHELTERING ARMS."
Admission, $1. Tickets for sale at Goupil's, No. 170 5th-av., corner of 22d-st.

SHELTERING ARMS.—GRAND CONcert at the Academy of Music, MONDAY EVENING, April 18. Tickets, with reserved seats, for sale at Weber's, 5th-av. and 16th-st.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY,
will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP call at MERRELL'S ware-room, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

EASTER DAY.

Old Time Observances—Superstitions and Queer Customs—"Lifting"—Easter Ball-Playing—The Paschal Candle—The Season in Rome.

The forty days of humiliation and sorrow are almost over, and the joyous festival of Easter approaches. Even nature has put off her "sack-cloth and ashes," and those who would behold her perfect joy must be up betimes, for the sun is said to dance as he rises on Easter morning. As we are told in the prayer-book, Easter Day is always the first Sunday after the first full moon which happens on or next after the 21st of March. But if the full moon happens on Sunday, Easter Day is the following Sunday. The earliest possible day on which Easter can occur in any year is the 22d of March. It fell on that day in 1818, and cannot happen again on that day until the year 2285. The latest possible day which can be Easter Day is the 25th of April.

OLD SUPERSTITIONS.

There is an old couplet which says:

> "When my lord falls in my lady's lap,
> England, beware of some mishap!"

This means that when the Easter festival falls near to Lady Day, (the 25th of March,) that some great national calamity is to be dreaded. In 1818 Easter Day occurred on the 22d of March, and in November of that year Queen CHARLOTTE died. In 1826 Easter happened on the 26th of March, and the great distress which followed in the commercial world was by many attributed to this unlucky omen. It would seem that this prophecy was not applicable to England alone, since we find in the history of Spain a curious instance of this kind. In the year 1312 PETER and JOHN DE CARVAJAL were tried for murder, were found guilty by the most frivolous circumstantial evidence and condemned to be thrown from the summit of a high rock. Various petitions were offered to FERDINAND IV., then King of Spain, for their pardon, but without avail. As these unfortunate men were being led to execution they called upon God to witness their innocence and appealed to His tribunal, to which they summoned King FERDINAND to meet them in thirty days. The King mocked at this summons, but nevertheless he fell sick in a few days, which troubled him greatly. He repaired to Alcandet for change of air, and to divert himself, that he might if possible forget the summons. The appointed thirtieth day having come the King found himself much better, and, with his courtiers, ridiculed with great merriment the appeal of the brothers CARAVAJAL. He retired to rest in high spirits, and was found dead in his bed the next morning!

ANCIENT CUSTOMS.

Easter Day derived its name from our Saxon ancestors, who, at this period of the year, held a great festival in honor of the goddess Eastor, who was probably the Astarte of the Eastern nations. The French call this festival *paques*, from the Greek *pascha*, which is also derived from the Hebrew *pesech*, meaning the Passover. From this word we have also the English word "paschal," which refers to the lamb of which our Savior partook at the Last Supper. In some provinces of foreign countries it is the custom of the peasants to appoint every year the Paschal, or Easter King. Easter Day is observed in all Christendom with peculiar rites. In Catholic churches high mass is celebrated, and the host is adored with the greatest reverence. The host derives its name from the Latin *hostia*, a victim, and is a consecrated wafer, of a circular form, made of flour and water. Both the substance and form of the host have their origin in ancient custom. The bread which the Savior took, and blessing, broke, was unleavened bread, such as the Jews use during the Passion Week at the present day. This bread is made of flour and water, no leaven being permitted to enter the house of a Jew during the festival of the Passover. It is a kind of biscuit, in a circular form. Thus, the host, by its form and ingredients, is emblematic of the unleavened bread which was blessed by the Savior, and of the Jewish cake which is to this day eaten by the nation during Passion Week.

HOLY SATURDAY.

The day before Easter, in Ireland, is called "Holy Saturday." On the evening of this day great preparations are made for finishing Lent. Fat fowls and dainty pieces of bacon are put into the pot by the cotters' wives, about 8 or 9 o'clock, but woe to the person who should venture to taste it before the cock crows for midnight! At 12 o'clock is heard the clapping of hands and laughter, mingled with "*Skidth or mogh a corries*;" i. e., "Out with the Lent." The contents of the pot are placed steaming upon the table, and all is feasting and merriment for a few hours. Then all retire to rise early, to see the sun dance in honor of the resurrection! Not only the peasantry but the wealthier classes join in this, and people of the highest respectability are heard to affirm that they have seen the sun dance on Easter morn.

THE OLD CUSTOM OF "LIFTING."

Another curious custom which prevails during Easter tide in Ireland, is that of lifting or hearing. On Easter Monday, between 9 and 12, the men lift the women three times up in a chair, which is usually covered with white, and decorated with ribbons. The forfeit is a kiss. On Tuesday, at the same hour, the women lift the men, and small sums of money or other presents are demanded. This usage seems to be a vulgar commemoration of the resurrection which Easter celebrates. Lifting or hearing differs in different places. In some parts, the person is laid horizontally, and we read of King EDWARD the First being lifted in his bed early in the morning by numerous ladies of the court. In others, the person is placed in a sitting position upon the bearer's hands; usually, when within doors, a chair is used.

EASTER BALL-PLAYING.

Another relic of ancient rites is the ball-playing of Easter. The origin of this game is not known, but in olden times the Romish clergy played at ball in the church as a part of the service, and we read of even an Archbishop joining in the sport:

> "A ball, not of a size to be grasped by one hand only, being given out at Easter, the Dean and his representatives began an antiphone, suited to Easter Day; then taking the ball in his left hand, he commenced a dance to the tune of the antiphone, the others dancing around hand in hand. At intervals the ball was handed or passed to each of the choristers. The organ played according to the dance and sport. The dancing and antiphone being ended, the choir went to take refreshments. It was the privilege of the Lord, or his *locum tenens*, to throw the ball; even the Archbishops did it."

Whether or no the English clergy ever amused themselves in like manner, is not authenticated; but in England "boys used to claim hard eggs, a small money, at Easter, in exchange for the ball-play." A ball-play still prevails annually in Suffolk, England. On Shrove Tuesday and Easter Monday and the Whitsuntide festivals, twelve old women side off for a game at trap and ball, which is kept up with great spirit and vigor until sunset. One old lady named GILL, upward of sixty years of age, was celebrated for many years as "mistress of the sport." There is a great deal of fun and frolic among the spectators as the merry combatants skillfully hurl the ball to and fro.

QUEER CUSTOMS.

There was an ancient custom of seizing all ecclesiastics who ventured to walk abroad between Easter and Pentecost, in memory of the apostles who were seized and thrown into prison by the Jews after Christ's passion. But the angel who liberated these unfortunate divines was usually a sum of money, which they paid to recover their liberty. On Easter Sunday, in Durham, England, this rather troublesome custom prevailed: The men took the buckles from the shoes of every woman they met, and these buckles were only to be redeemed by a present. On Easter Monday the women did the same by the men. They began early in the morning, and obliged every man to pay for his shoes. When buckles and shoes went out of fashion, and were substituted by boots, which the women were scarcely able to pull off, they seized the hat of their victim, and ran off with it. The owner was obliged to disburse a small sum of money to recover his property. In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for August, 1790, is a paragraph which says:

> "At Kippon, in Yorkshire, on Easter Sunday, as soon as the services were ended, the boys ran about the streets, and laid hold of every woman or girl they could, and took the buckles from their shoes. This farce was continued until the next day."

The Romish Church anciently amused its votaries during the Easter festival by theatrical representations, with dramatic worship and with appropriate costumes and scenery. In those days the only theaters for the people were the churches, and the monks were the actors. Great throngs of people gathered to witness these spectacles. The most popular one was the burial of Christ and His resurrection from the tomb. A sepulchre was erected in the church, near the altar, and was faithfully watched by hundreds of people, who believed in the tradition which said that the second coming of Christ would be upon Easter Eve. The sepulchre-making and watching thereof remained in England until the Reformation. The sepulchre was covered with crimson velvet, embroidered with gold. Within it reposed "a beautiful image of the resurrection, with a cross in the hand of the image of Christ, in the heart of which was inclosed, in bright crystal, the host, so as to be conspicuous to all beholders."

THE PASCHAL CANDLE.

The lights at the sepulchre shows at Easter were one of the most attractive parts of the spectacle. The paschal or great Easter-taper at Westminster Abbey weighed three hundred pounds. Sometimes a large waxen light called a serpent was used; its name was derived from its spiral form, it being wound around a rod. These sacred tapers were lighted by fire struck from a flint, which was consecrated by the Abbot. The paschal in Durham Cathedral was square wax, and reached nearly to the roof, from which it was lighted. Every taper in the church was extinguished that they might be relighted by this freshly-consecrated light, until the next Easter season, when a similar waxen enormity was prepared. In the great cathedral of Seville the paschal candle stands upon a marble pedestal, upon the north side of the altar. It is a column of wax nine yards high, and as thick in proportion. Here, also, the sacred torch is lighted with the fire which a priest strikes from a flint, and burns during service until Ascension Day. A chorister in his surplice climbs a gilded iron rod, which is furnished with steps, and has a seat enclosed with a railing at the top, on a level with the top of the paschal. From this eagle's eyrie the young man lights and trims the waxen pillar. At Easter-day—after the high mass is concluded—the altar is unvailed and the twenty-four great bells of the Cathedral awake with their joyful chimes the one hundred and forty-six steeples, which are the pride of Seville. Then follows a peal of musketry, which is directed toward an effigy of the traitor Judas, hanging in the streets. The people thus vent their pious rage against the treacherous apostle, whom they annually hang, shoot, draw and quarter in effigy.

SINGULAR CUSTOM IN AFRICA.

At Tangiers, in Africa, the Turks celebrate a festival resembling our Easter, and bearing the same name. At the dawn of day twenty salutes of the cannon announce the festival. At this signal the Pasha joins his troops, who are drawn up on a plain without the city. Here a ram is laid upon an altar. The Pasha plunges a knife into its throat, and a Jew immediately seizes the bleeding animal, and throwing it over his shoulder, runs to the mosque. If the animal lives until he arrives there—which usually happens—the year will be a prosperous one. If the contrary, disasters may be expected. As soon as the victim dies, a great carnage begins, and every man slaughters one or more sheep in the open street, and men and women imbrue their hands in the blood, while they sing and dance with extravagant joy. This charming festival lasts for eight days.

A RELIC OF THE PAGAN RITES.

In the Greek isles a relic of the Pagan rites still exists in the annual ceremony of drawing Silenus at Easter. A fat old man, crowned with garlands and attended with great pomp, is drawn in an open car by troops of boys whose heads are wreathed with flowers. The Greeks believe that on Easter Eve a fire descends from heaven into the holy sepulchre. The eagerness of the people to light their tapers by this sacred fire crowds every church, notwithstanding the sum of money they are obliged to pay. The chapels are splendidly illuminated, and every person in the vast throng bears a candle in his hand. The sepulchres in the churches of Italy were watched day and night by crowds of people clad in deep mourning, from the dawn of Holy Thursday until Saturday at mid-day, when the body is supposed to rise from the grave, and the resurrection is announced by the firing of cannon, the sound of trumpets, and the glad ringing of the bells, which have been carefully tied up to keep them from the devil's power.

EASTER FESTIVALS IN ROME.

But of all the Easter festivals, that observed in the City of Rome probably surpasses all others. On this day the Pope himself goes to the Cathedral of St. Peter's to assist at high mass. The church is filled with a gorgeous throng. The *guarda nobile*, in their splendid uniforms of scarlet and gold; the Swiss guards, with their glittering helmets and cuirasses; the procession of priests and cardinals and bishops, clad in crimson velvet embroidered with silver and gold, in spotless ermine and flowing trains, bearing mitres and crucifixes glittering with jewels; and last of all, the Pope himself, in his crimson chair of state, borne upon the shoulders of twenty *palfrenieri* arrayed in white robes, and with a canopy of cloth of silver floating over his head. After the celebration of the high mass follows the blessing of the multitude in the street by the Pope from a balcony of St. Peter's. Then every head is uncovered, and soldiers, and many of the people kneel upon the pavement to receive the solemn benediction. Then follows the peal of cannon from the castle of St. Angelo, and the voices of the bells of St. Peter's, which proclaim the joyful tidings to the skies.

Services in the Churches.

The preparations for a due observance of the glorious Easter festival appear to be on a grander scale this year than they have ever been before in this City. In the Catholic and Episcopal churches yesterday, after the services incident to Holy Saturday were ended, there was a deal of bustle and excitement consequent on the preparations for the today's celebration. As is generally the case, the ladies of these denominations were foremost in the work of putting the churches in their joyous Easter garb, being assisted in their pious work, in most cases, by gentlemen of the various congregations who have an eye to artistic effect. It may be said, speaking generally, that the interiors of the Episcopal and Catholic churches will today present a grandeur of decoration that has never before been equaled on any Easter Sunday, while the musical exercises will be of the very highest order of merit. As usual, of course, the congregations in all of them will be large. In the prominent churches, if the weather be fine, no one need expect to get a seat unless he is very early in attendance.

EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

First among the churches which attracts thousands of visitors on festival days is glorious old Trinity. Here the grand services of the day will be ushered in by the ringing of the chimes by that veteran chimer, Prof. AYLIFFE, under whose manipulation will be rung out upon the air the following, at 10 o'clock A. M., and at 3½ P. M.:

1. Changes on eight bells.
2. Easter Carol—"Let the Merry Church-bells Ring."
3. Easter Carol—"He is Risen."
4. Easter Carol—"See, the Morning Star is Dwelling."
5. Easter Carol—"Christ, the Lord, is Risen Today."
6. Easter Hymn.

Beginning at 10½ A. M., the religious services will be after the manner laid down in the Book of Common Prayer, and will be participated in by Rev. Drs. VINTON and OGILBY, the former of whom is to preach at the morning and the latter at the evening service. The musical exercises are as follows:

Processional Hymn, 107, "Christ is Risen Today;" Anthem; Psalter, Psalms 2, 57 and 111; "Te Deum" and "Jubilate," by SMART, in F; "Credo," by MERBECKE; Anthem, "Sing We Merrily," by CROTCH; "Kyrie," by CALKIN; Hymn 112; Offertory selection, "Thanks be to God," written for the occasion by Prof. JOHN P. MORGAN; "Sanctus," by CALKIN; "Gloria," by CALKIN; Recessional Hymn, 113th selection, verses 1, 3 and 4.

At the evening service will be sung the same processional and recessional hymns as above mentioned—Cantate Domino, by HOPKINS, in A; Benedic—Chant; Anthem, (as at the morning service; Chorus—"Hallelujah," from "The Messiah."

The musical exercises will be under the direction of Prof. A. H. MESSITER. Prof. JOHN P. MORGAN will preside at the grand organ.

The decorations of old Trinity are on a scale fully commensurate with the joyousness of the occasion. A huge cross of white camelias, four feet in length, occupies a prominent place above the altar, and the altar itself, as well as the [illegible] tern and the baptismal font, are covered with costly and fragrant flowers. On the [illegible] at either side of the altar, are [illegible] wrought into the following [illegible]: "Christ, our passover, is sacrificed for us." "Therefore, let us keep the feast." The [illegible] pillars are also appropriately [illegible].

St. Alban's, (Ritualistic,) corner [illegible] street and Lexington-avenue, will shine out resplendently with lights and floral decorations. The chancel contains large pyramids of flowers inwrought with mosses, and two new banners with religious devices, to be borne in the procession, will occupy positions near the altar during service. Low mass will be celebrated at 7 A. M. by Father MORRELL. Matins will be said at 9½ A. M., and at 10½ High mass will be celebrated, Father NOYES officiating as celebrant, assisted by Father MORRELL as deacon, and Father DOWNEY as sub-deacon. Rev. Father MORRELL is to preach at the high mass. The musical exercises are as follows: Processional hymn; Introit; "Kyrie," from MOZART'S Twelfth Mass. Sequence—"Alleluia." "Gloria" before the Gospel. "Credo," by MERBECKE. Offertory anthem. "Sanctus," (original.) "Benedictus," by GOUNOD. "Agnus Dei," from MOZART'S Twelfth Mass. "Gloria in Excelsis," by CALKIN. There will also be services at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and at 8 o'clock in the evening.

Zion Church, in Madison-avenue, (Bishop SOUTHGATE'S,) is handsomely decorated, and will doubtless be filled to repletion this morning. The musical services will be as follows: Voluntary, "Praise to God," composed by BRISTOW; solo, "The trumpet shall sound," from the "Messiah;" chorus, "And the glory of the Lord," from the "Messiah;" anthem, "Christ our Passover," by BRISTOW; "Te Deum," by BUCK; "Jubilate," by MOSENTHAL; solo and chorus, "The Marv'lous Work," from "The Creation;" Easter Hymn, chorus, "The Heavens are telling the glory of the Lord," from "The Creation." The soloists are: Soprano, Mme. LIANAN; alto, Miss BULL; tenor, Mr. HILL; basso, Mr. BECKET. Prof. GEO. F. BRISTOW will preside at the organ.

At Grace Church, in Broadway, services will open with morning prayer, at 9 A. M. There will be holy communion at 11 o'clock, and evening prayer at 4½ P. M. The children's Easter offerings will be received in the afternoon. Rev. Dr. POTTER, Rector, will preach in the forenoon. The music will be under the direction of Mr. SAMUEL P. WARREN, organist of the church. The floral decorations in Grace Church are elaborate. The rear of the altar is banked with flowers, terminating in a cross and anchor. Against the reredos is an Easter cross. A sphere of flowers carrying the two first letters in the Greek name of Christ is suspended from the brass eagle which forms the lectern. The altar, the font and the lectern are profusely decorated.

At Grace Chapel, in Fourteenth-street, the music is usually congregational in its general caracter; and the choir consists of a quartet and chorus, under the direction of Dr. CLARE W. BEAMES. The programme for the day is as follows: Overture on the organ; Introductory Anthem, arranged by Dr. BEAMES; Anthem, "Christ Our Passover," CHAPPLE; Glorias Chant-form and Rhymical, various; Anthem, Te Deum in E, Dr. CLARKE; Jubilate, double Chant; 13th selection of Psalms; 69th hymn, music from MOZART; Anthem at the Offertory; Communion service, three musical numbers; solos by Miss HATTIE E. BULKLEY, Miss NELLIE J. CHAPMAN, and others.

In the evening, introductory solo for the organ, vocal trio, and other appropriate selections.

At the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth-avenue, services will be held at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. Drs. HOLLAND and CONRAD, associate rectors, will preach. The music will be under the direction of CHARLES S. FISHER, Esq., choir-master. Over the altar there is a cross of camelias, in the font a pyramid of flowers, surmounted by a crown, and azelias in the chancel.

At St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, the music will be rendered by a full choir of men and boys. Among the more noticeable features of the programme are WARREN'S new Easter Carol, "Crown Him," MILDART'S "Te Deum," for adult male voices, and the "Gloria in Excelsis," from MOZART'S "Twelfth Mass." The annual Easter Sunday-school celebration of St. George's parish will take place on the afternoon of Sunday, the 24th.

At St. Bartholomew's Church (Rev. Dr. SAMUEL COOKE, Rector,) the music will be under the direction of Mr. JEROME HOPKINS, and will include a grand Te Deum and Jubilate in D, composed by the organist; Easter Hymn to a chorale; offertory chants and introit, by the same. The choir is composed of adults of both sexes, with choir boys. The solos will be sustained by Mrs. SARAH KEVAN and Mr. R. N. BROWN. The floral decorations at this church are among the finest in the city. The hours of services are 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

In the Church of the Resurrection, Forty-seventh-street and Madison-avenue, service will commence at 11 A. M., and will be conducted by the Rector, Rev. Dr. MORGAN, assisted by Rev. JOHN MORGAN. The rector will preach a sermon on "The Resurrection of the Body." The music, which will be of a high order, will be under the direction of Dr. BROWN, organist of the church. The church is elaborately decorated with flowers, the gift of the parishioners. At 5 P. M., yesterday, there was an Easter Even service.

In Christ Church, Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, Rev. Dr. EWER, Rector, there will be low celebration of the Holy Communion today at 7 A. M.; morning prayer, and second celebration, and sermon by the rector at 10½ A. M. In the afternoon, at 3½, will be the children's Easter festival; the "Magnificat" will be sung. At 7½ P. M. there will be evening prayer and sermon by the rector. The morning and afternoon services will be full ritual services. The floral emblems in the church are crosses, anchors, harps, crowns above crosses, &c.

St. Luke's, Hudson-street, is under the rectorship of Rev. Dr. TUTTLE, assisted by Rev. C. M. PARKMAN. The choir, a very efficient one, is under the charge of Mr. WM. J. ROBJOHN, the organist. The music to-morrow will be as follows: Proper Psalms, Trinity Psalter; "Te Deum," "Jubilate," BARNBY; Anthem, Dr. CUTLER; Hymn 336, (Hymns Ancient and Modern.) Evening—Processional, Hymn 290; Proper Psalms, Trinity Psalter; Anthem, CUTLER.

CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

At St. Stephen's, Twenty-eighth-street, near Third-avenue, (Rev. Dr. MCGLYNN, pastor,) there will be the usual low masses at 6, 7 and 9 o'clock this morning, and solemn high mass will begin at 10½ A. M., celebrant, Rev. Dr. MCSWEENEY; deacon, Rev. Father GRIFFIN; subdeacon, Rev. Father HENRY. At this mass Rev. Dr. MCGLYNN will preach on the Resurrection. The floral decorations here are very fine. The musical exercises will consist of MILLARD'S popular mass in G, given under the direction of Prof. GEORGE W. MORGAN, organist of this church. At the offertory a new "Ave Verum," composed expressly for the occasion, will be sung. This piece is concerted for voice, harp, organ and full orchestra. Prof. TOULMIN will play the harp accompaniment. An orchestra of thirty-five pieces will take part in all the musical services. The high reputation which has always attached to St. Stephen's for its exquisite music will doubtless attract a very large congregation today.

At St. Patrick's Cathedral the decorations of the altar and sanctuary are most elaborate. Solemn high mass will be celebrated at 10½ A. M., Very Rev. Dr. STARRS, Vicar-General of the Arch-diocese, officiating as celebrant; Rev. Dr. MCSWEENEY as deacon; Rev. Father MCGEAN as sub-deacon; and Rev. Father KEARNEY as master of ceremonies. The sermon is to be preached by Rev. Father JONES, S. J., from the College of St. Francis Xavier, Sixteenth-street. The music will be under the direction of Prof. SCHMITZ, organist of the Cathedral; the mass to be sung being his own composition, (SCHMITZ'S fourth,) being the same that was sung on last Christmas Day. The soloists are: Mme. CHOME, soprano; Mme. WERNER, alto; HENRI SCHMITZ, tenor; Herr SOHST, basso.

At St. Anthony's, in Sullivan-street, the solemn high mass will commence at 10½ A. M. The music will be Mozart's Twelfth, with full orchestra, under the direction of Signor G. GUELI. The celebrated Vespers of ASIOLI will be sung at 7½ P. M., with full orchestral accompaniment.

At St. Ann's, in Eighth-street, Rev. Dr. PRESTON'S, first mass commences at 7 A. M.; then mass every hour until 10½ A. M., at which time solemn high mass will commence, Dr. PRESTON being celebrant. A sermon will be preached by one of the Jesuit Fathers from West-Sixteenth-street. The programme of music will be as follows: L. DACHAUER'S Second Mass, with full chorus and orchestra; the Offertory "Regina Cœli," DACHAUER'S soprano solo, with chorus and orchestra. Before the sermon, "Veni Creator," (by GOUNOD,) for four male voices, without accompaniment: Tenor, Signor ERNANI; basso, Signor REMI; soprano, Miss DE BRAUX; contralto, Miss O. GOMIEN. Musical director, Prof. L. DACHAUER.

The organist of the Church of the Holy Innocents has prepared a very fine musical programme for the Easter morning service, and in the evening at 7½, a grand vocal and instrumental concert will be given, at which some excellent solo singers will be assisted by the Seventh Regiment band and a chorus of forty voices.

At St. Peter's Church, Barclay-street, the sermon will be preached by Rev. Father FARRELL, Jr. WM. PECHER, organist, conducts the musical programme, which on this occasion will be very fine. The altar, with its profusion of Spring and exotic flowers, presents an unique and beautiful appearance, which, combined with the dim religious light in the church, forms a rare scene.

THE BROOKLYN CHURCHES.

In Brooklyn great preparations have also been made for a proper celebration of the Easter festival. Among the most prominent of these are the following, at which the services will be very imposing:

At St. Peter's, (Catholic,) corner Hicks and Warren streets, the Rev. Father FRANSIOLI, pastor, WELL'S Mass will be sung by the following vocalists, under the direction of NAPOLEON CAROZZI, organist: Miss CORINNE GUILLAUME, soprano; Miss ANGELINE SNYDER, contralto; Mr. E. B. CADLEY, tenor; Mr. F. L. DALLON, basso, and chorus. Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI, THEODORE RITTER, and M. SARASATE have volunteered their services for the evening, when grand musical vespers will be sung.

MORA'S Mass, No. 1, will be sung in the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, (Catholic, Rev. Dr. FREEL, pastor,) Signor ANTONIO MORA, organist; Mrs. ANNIE BUTLER, soprano; Mr. CHARLES LOCKWOOD, tenor; Signor CENTEMERI, basso, (for the occasion.) At the "Offertory," grand duet for two sopranos, by MORA.

In St. Paul's (Catholic) MOZART'S No. 12 has [illegible] CLARK, soprano; Miss ESTELLE A[illegible], contralto; Mr. CHAS. JAHN, tenor; [illegible] EHLER, basso. At the Offertory [illegible] will sing "I Know that my Redeemer Liveth," with orchestral accompaniment. In the afternoon GENERALLI'S musical vespers will be given.

The music at the Church of Our Lady of Mercy (Catholic) will consist of a portion of MOZART'S Twelfth Mass, and WEBER'S popular mass in G. At the Offertory the "Regina Cœli" of GIORZA will be sung by the full chorus. MILLARD'S Vespers will be sung in the afternoon. Organist, Signor AUGUSTIN CORTADA; soprano, Miss FANNIE GOODWIN; contralto, Miss CHARLOTTE WHIPPLE; tenor, Mr. M. B. FARR; basso, Mr. YOUNG; assisted by a chorus from young ladies of the church—the main portion taken from the Harmonic Club of Brooklyn, led by Mr. ROBERT RUSSELL.

In St. Ann's Church on the Heights (Episcopal), Rev. Dr. SCHENCK, rector, the chimes will be rung at 9, an Easter carol for the bells will be performed at 10, and at 10:25 an Easter carol for boys, with bells, chorus, and organ accompaniment. A brilliant programme of music has been arranged, also, for the vocalists. Miss A. MERMIER, soprano; Mrs. CHRISTIANSON, alto; Mr. BENJAMIN, tenor; Mr. BRASIE, baritone; Mr. GEORGE OBORN, leader of tenors; Mr. ROBERT FISH, leader of bassi. Chorus of sixty voices and ten boys. JOHN M. LORETZ, Jr., organist and director; Miss HATTIE STOWE, assistant, and ROBERT L. FISH, master of chimes.

At the Church of the Mediator, (Episcopal,) in Washington-street, near Concord-street, the usual Easter services will be held. In the evening, Right Rev. Bishop LITTLEJOHN will administer the rite of confirmation to a number of persons. This is a young church, but through the energy and devotion of its pastor, Rev. Mr. REED, a large and prosperous congregation is gathering within its fold.

At St. James' Church, (Episcopal,) corner of Lafayette-avenue and Hall-street, the music will be selections from the more favored composers. "I know that my Redeemer liveth" will be sung by Mrs. COMSTOCK.

The congregation of St. Mark's Church, E. D., (Episcopal,) will be assisted in their devotions by the following music: Easter Anthem, "Christ our Passover," CHAPPLE; Gloria in Excelsis, JACKSON; Te Deum Laudamus, E. BEST; Jubilate Deo; Selection, Psalm xcvi.; Kyrie Eleison; Gloria Tibi; Hymn No. 69; Gloria Patri, (after sermon;) Anthem, "The Lord is my Strength," by COARD; Offertory Sentences, JOHNSON.

REFORMED CHURCHES.

The music of Easter Sunday at the Reformed Church, Fifth-avenue, corner Twenty-first-street, will consist in the morning of anthems by the choir of the church. In the evening, an additional chorus of selected voices will aid in the rendering of the anthems and hymns.

The Easter services at St. Paul's Reformed Dutch Church, Fortieth-street, Reservoir-square, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., pastor, will be of interest. Regular service at 10½ A. M. Sunday-school anniversary at 7½ P. M., with address by Rev. PHILLIP SCHARF, D. D.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The number of applicants for employment at the Castle Garden Labor Exchange for the first half of the present month has been 2,343, of whom 1,794 were males and 549 females. There have been applications by employers for 1,924 male and 639 female laborers. The number of persons employed has been 2,325, among whom were 19 families, consisting of 60 persons, and 143 persons discharged from Ward's Island. The average monthly wages received are $16 50 for males and $10 for females. Of the 1,820 males receiving employment, 1,689 were agricultural laborers and 131 mechanics, 1,553 could read and write and 267 could not; of the 505 females, 15 were skilled laborers and 490 unskilled, 344 were able to read and write and 161 unable.

At Trinity Church, yesterday afternoon, fifty-five candidates were confirmed by Bishop POTTER, assisted by Rev. Messrs. DIX, VINTON, OGLEBY, WHIPPLE, WETHERELL and DUANE. The usual choral service was sung, and an address appropriate to the occasion was delivered by the Bishop.

A little after 12 o'clock, on Friday night, two young fellows named ROCNEY were discovered by Officer HIGGINBOTHAM in the act of breaking into the liquor store at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Fiftieth-street. They were lodged in the Station-house, and, yesterday, were committed for trial by Justice COULTER, of the Yorkville Police Court.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice COX, JOHN DAVIS and HENRY MARTIN were held to answer a charge of having swindled the firm of J. C. & H. S. PROUTY, hardware dealers, of No. 36 Barclay-street, out of $500 worth of goods. MINNIE SUMMERS, a servant, of No. 104 West Twenty-seventh-street, was committed for examination on a charge of having stolen $45 from a reputed confidence-woman named ANNIE MORGAN. JAMES CARNAHAN and FREDERICK LIVINGSTON were also held, on complaint of Policemen MCCAFFERTY and BUTCHER, for having, it was alleged, assaulted an old man named CHARLES HILL, and robbed him of a silver watch.

The President of the Iron-moulders' Union called on the proprietors of the Excelsior Iron-works, yesterday, and informed them that the strike ordered last December by the union had been unconditionally discontinued. This strike has lasted seventeen weeks at a loss of $22 per week to each man, and their places are now filled by competent non-union men.

Superintendent of the Free Labor Bureau reports for the week ending April 16: 145 males and 505 females applied for situations. Male help required, 90; female, 700. Situations were furnished to 80 males and 500 females.

A Jew peddler, named MOSES GOMPERTZ, gave testimony before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, concerning the criminal charge which he recently made against a merchant named JACOB F. COOK. He said he received a bad $20 bill from the accused in payment for a picture which he sold him. He admitted having been told by the accused that the bill was a counterfeit before he took it. The examination was then adjourned.

JOSEPH C. YOUNG, Captain of the packet-ship *Thomas Durham*, running between this port and Liverpool, was brought before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, on a charge of cruelty preferred against him by JOSEPH MEIGS and other seamen. The complainants allege that they were very badly beaten, poorly fed, and otherwise ill-treated during the last voyage of the vessel. The accused was arrested by Deputy Marshal CROWLEY. He was held in $1,000 for examination.

JOHN VAN ANSDALE, a Custom-house officer, gave testimony before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday, in the case of CHAS. W. PURDY, of No. 160 William-street, charged with having smuggled bay-oil in his possession, after which the defendant was formally held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THOS. CROOK, who, it is alleged, caused the death of PATRICK LOFTUS, of No. 272 Division-street, by fracturing his skull in December with a bottle during a quarrel, was arrested yesterday by the Thirteenth Ward Police, and Coroner ROLLINS locked him up in the Tombs.

Yesterday morning JOSEPH DAVIS, who lives in Brooklyn, fell from the front platform of a Seventh-avenue car, at the corner of Eighth and Macdougal streets, and was severely injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The number of arrests reported as having been made by the Police during the past week is as follows: Saturday, April 9, 247; Sunday, April 10, 131; Monday, April 11, 159; Tuesday, April 12, 196; Wednesday, April 13, 222; Thursday, April 14, 190; Friday, April 15, 182. Total, 1,327.

The vital statistics for the past week are as follows: Still-births, 41; births, 252; marriages, 123; deaths, 497.

Last evening HENRY MORGAN, an English sailor belonging on board the steam-ship *Nevada*, lying at Pier No. 46 North River, committed suicide while intoxicated by leaping into the river. His body was not recovered.

CHARLES RICHARDS and MARTIN RILEY, two street rowdies, quarreled about a woman last night, in Bleecker-street, when a fight ensued, and RICHARDS had his nether lip bitten off by his opponent. Both men were arrested by the Eighth Ward Police.

BROOKLYN.

At the inquest held yesterday by Coroner JONES and a jury on the body of RICHARD COLLACOT, who committed suicide on Friday at his residence in Skillman-street, no new facts were elicited to account for the deed. Mr. COLLACOT was not a habitual drinker, but had a few weeks previous to his death been indulging to an unusual extent in alcoholic stimulants. He was not, however, on Friday under any such influence. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

Hon. HENRY WILSON, of the United States Senate, will address the people of Brooklyn in Rev. Dr. CUYLER'S Church, to-morrow evening, on the "Present Aspects of the Temperance Question."

A German woman named FREDERICA POWERS was arrested yesterday for stealing from Prospect Park a specimen of the rare and valuable flower *Aurora Denda*. She was brought before Justice BUCKLEY, and sentenced to pay a fine of $50 or go four months to prison. Up to a late hour the fine had not been paid.

Two females, named ELIZA WARREN and CATHERN REILLY, came from New-York yesterday on a thieving expedition, and succeeded in doing a stroke of business on Court-street. A lady named Mrs. ANN H. MCLEAN, of No. 171 Clinton-street, alleges that in walking along Court, near State-street, she was rudely pushed by one of the above, and on turning round to see what was the matter, she became conscious of her pocket being picked by the other. Calling an officer, the lady gave the pair of worthies into custody. On searching them, it was found that the pocket-book had been thrown away, and that the $[illegible] contained had apparently been mixed up with a sum of $26 70, which was found on one of the couple. They were held to await examination.

Four sailors belonging to the ship *John O'Gaunt*, lying at PIERREPONT'S stores, have been arrested on the complaint of Mr. PIERRE VAN HOSEN, of No. 67 South-street, New-York, charged with stealing two bags of coffee, forming a portion of the ship's cargo. The coffee has not been recovered, but one of the men identified RODERICK O'DONNELL, a notorious river-side thief, as the receiver of the stolen property.

PATRICK KEARES, residing at No. 11 North Seventh-street, a well-known property-owner of the Fourteenth Ward, has been missing since the 23d of January last. On Friday his body was found in an advanced state of decomposition in the water at the foot of North Seventh-street. As there had been a good deal of talk in the neighborhood of supposed foul play, a post-mortem examination was held, but owing to the state of the body, it was necessarily very imperfect. No external marks of violence could be detected. An inquest was opened yesterday by Coroner WHITEHILL and a jury, and was adjourned till Monday without having elicited any facts of importance.

Shortly after midnight, on Friday, a fire occurred in a livery stable belonging to Mr. OWEN REILLY, situated between First and North Eighth streets, in the Eastern District. It is supposed to have been the work of some malicious persons unknown. Three horses perished in the flames, and three coaches, two light wagons, and a rockaway, valued at $2,500, were also destroyed. The loss is covered to the extent of $2,000.

Two hundred and fifty arrests have been made during the past week, against 270 for the previous week.

LONG ISLAND.

The woods by the side of the Long Island Railroad caught fire from a spark from one of the locomotives of that road near North Islip on Friday afternoon. The fire spread south, and Friday night crossed the track of the South-side Railroad, between Islip and Oakdale. A very large district was burned over. The trees were mostly of a few years' growth and not of much value.

The hands employed by PARSONS & CO., of Flushing, in their nurseries at that place, struck for less time of employment last week. The custom has been to employ men by the month, and in busy times work them from sunrise to sunset. The men were all discharged, and a new set from New-York employed. They worked one or two days and then discontinued work, claiming, as the previous workmen did, that their hours of labor should be limited to ten.

F. H. OVERTON, of Southold, and EFFINGHAM TUTHILL, of Brookhaven, have been appointed a committee, by the Supervisors of Suffolk County, to select a site for a new County Poor-house. A farm near the junction of the Long Island Railroad and the Sag Harbor branch will probably be chosen as the location. It is proposed to purchase a number of acres and make a poor farm, which will render the paupers nearly self-sustaining.

Mr. H. S. ANNABLE, the agent of the Union College lands in Hunter's Point, has purchased over 3,000 shade trees of a superior quality and growth, which he intends to set out along the streets of that village, soon to be a city. It is intended to place the streets and sidewalks in good condition and place gas-lamps along the streets as soon as the new charter is passed. Hogs, goats, cows, &c., will also be prohibited in the streets.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Police Commissioners of Newark are having some trouble over the claims of a patrolman, JOHN BROSMIRE, who was appointed, but was subsequently dismissed because he was not of the required height. The City Clerk having been notified of the appointment of BROSMIRE, but not of his dismissal, swore him into office. The Chief of Police would not recognize him by assigning him to duty, but the applicant presented himself daily, and now claims compensation.

Rev. JOHN K. ALLEN, of the Reformed Church of Hoboken, was the recipient of an elegant gold watch from the members of his congregation on Thursday evening. Mr. ALLEN is about leaving Hoboken for the pastorate of the First Reformed Church of Tarrytown, N. Y. He preached an eloquent farewell sermon on Sunday evening last, the discourse being listened to by a crowded assemblage of the members of his own and other denominations. During his successful ministry of nearly two years Mr. ALLEN has made many friends in Hoboken and its vicinity, who all regret sincerely the transfer of his talents and Christian zeal to another field of labor.

The Board of Canvassers of Jersey City met yesterday in the City Hall, to canvass the votes of the recent election in the consolidated City of Jersey City, Hudson City and Bergen City. Alderman O. V. CLARK was elected Chairman of the Board. About two hours was taken up in routine detail of the canvass without arriving at any result. The Board then adjourned until Monday, when lively times are expected in reference to the Aldermanic vote.

At noon yesterday a fire broke out in the saloon No. 44 Plume-street, Newark, and extended within a few minutes to the stores of Mr. GOSSETT and Mr. RODECKER, at Nos. 46 and 48. Mr. GOSSETT'S loss is $400. The loss of Mr. HAND, the owner of the building, is $2,000. Insured in the Newark Mutual Insurance Company.

MARY MACINTYRE, a servant girl living formerly with the family of Mrs. PIERSON, at No. 917 Broad-street, Newark, has been arrested upon a charge of having stolen about $200 worth of silver-ware belonging to ROBERT C. RYERSON, a boarder. She is held for trial.

Yesterday morning, about 6 o'clock, an insane man who was under treatment at St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, escaped by leaping out of a second story window of the institution to the sidewalk, some fifteen feet, and alighted uninjured.

ALBERT SEIGEL, the burglar who was shot a few months ago by Detective FISHER, is rapidly recovering from the effects of his wounds.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

There are 105,422 scholars in the Sunday-schools of Philadelphia.

There are 6,500 Wesleyan chapels in England and Wales.

A Lutheran Church at Madison Court-house, Virginia, has abolished infant baptism.

The Irish Episcopal Church has substituted the word "presbyter" for "priest."

Mr. SPURGEON'S church, in London, owns $400,000 worth of property.

A life of JOHN WESLEY, by Rev. LUKE TYREMAN, is announced.

The minimum salary in the Scotch Presbyterian Church is $50.

Rev. F. D. KIP, D. D., has left his church at Fishkill, after a pastorate of thirty-four years.

Opposition is made to the proposed union of the Baptist Publication and Bible Societies.

A new Baptist church has been started at Troy.

A native Protestant Church has been formed at Valparaiso, with one hundred members.

There have been twenty-six Presbyterian churches organized in Kansas and Missouri since May, 1869.

The Presbyterian Board has now six organized churches in Brazil, with 260 communicants.

Bishop RANDALL has obtained a lot for a church at Evans, the present terminus of the Denver and Pacific Railroad.

The General Assembly of the reunited Presbyterian Church meets in Philadelphia, May 19.

Prof. HAVEN, of Chicago, and Prof. PORTER, of Yale, will lecture on "Theology" to the Andover Seniors this Summer.

The native Churches on the Sandwich Islands gave last year nearly $30,000 in gold for various Christian objects.

Rev. H. R. PIERCE, D. D., Bishop of Arkansas, will make an Eastern trip, ere long, in behalf of his diocese.

The semi-centennial anniversary of the Sandwich Islands Mission is to be held at Honolulu next June.

The United Presbyterians have 70,000 communicants and five periodicals, or one to every 14,000 members.

Rev. T. O. R. KEATINGE, D. D., is lecturing on "How I became a Protestant." When last heard from he called himself a Catholic!

The Putnam, Conn., Catholics are erecting a $40,000 church, and the Congregationalists are investing $90,000 in a similar edifice.

Rev. Dr. IGNATIUS PERSICO has been appointed the Roman Catholic Bishop of Savannah.

Fifty years ago the Friendly Islands were sunk in the grossest darkness of heathenism. Now over 30,000 natives regularly attend Christian worship.

A majority of the members of the Piscataqua (N. H.) Congregational Association have expressed themselves in favor of inviting Christians rather than church members to the Lord's Supper.

The failure of the New-England Methodist Conference to admit Mrs. VAN COTT as a preacher, says the *Methodist*, is owing to the fact that her sermon before the Conference was not such as would recommend her. She is described as harsh and unnatural, and affected in her manner, and greatly inferior in the matter of her discourses to the popular female speakers of the day.

The forty-five presiding Methodist elders in the State of New-York are paid an average of $1,244. Pastors receive: Sixty-two, $1,000 each; six, $1,100; forty, $1,200; three, $1,300; five, $1,400; eighteen, $1,500; five, $1,600; one, $1,700; thirteen, $1,800; nineteen, $2,000; two, $2,300; one, $2,400; nine, $2,500; five, $3,000; one, $5,000. During the nine years since 1860, the increase in number of members is 15,806, over ten per cent.; in number of churches, 252, over twenty-three per cent.; in number of parsonages, 281, nearly fifty-one per cent.; in number of Sunday-schools, 102, nearly five per cent.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The following has just been issued:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1870.

General Order No. 41.—By direction of the President of the United States, the following changes in departments and commands are hereby announced:

First—Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield is assigned to the command of the military division of the Pacific, his head-quarters to be at San Francisco, Cal.

Second—The Department of Alaska will be discontinued after the 1st of July, 1870, and the Territory will be attached to the Department of the Columbia, to the command of which Brevet Major-Gen. E. R. S. Canby is assigned, his head-quarters to be at Portland, Oregon.

Third—A new department is hereby created, to be styled "Department of Arizona," to embrace the Territory of that name, and so much of California as lies south of a line from the north-west corner of Arizona to Point Conception, head-quarters at Prescott or Fort Whipple, Arizona; and Colonel and Brevet Major-Gen. George Stoneman is assigned to command according to his brevet rank of Major-General.

Fourth—Brevet Major-Gen. John Pope is assigned to command the Department of the Missouri, when vacated by Gen. Schofield, and will establish the head-quarters of the Department at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Fifth—The Department of the Lakes, after the 1st of June, will be enlarged so as to embrace the northern frontier as far east as Lake Champlain, with head-quarters at Detroit, Mich.; and Brigadier and Brevet Major-Gen. P. St. George Cook is assigned to the command.

Sixth—After June 1, the Department of Virginia will be discontinued, and the territory and troops therein will be attached to and form part of the Department of the East, Brevet Major-Gen. I. McDowell commanding, head-quarters at New-York City.

Seventh—The Department of the Cumberland will be discontinued after June 1, and the territory and troops therein will be attached to and form part of the Department of the South, Brevet Major-Gen. TERRY, commanding, head-quarters at Atlanta, Ga.

Eighth—The officers of the general staff serving in the departments that are hereby discontinued, after closing their records and accounts, will report by letter to the head-quarters of the army for reassignment to duty. By command of Gen. SHERMAN.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

Second Lieut. John Pitman, Jr., is relieved from duty at the St. Louis Arsenal, and ordered to duty at West Point upon his own request; Lieut. William E. Spurgin, Brevet Major Twenty-fourth Infantry, will be dropped from the roll of his regiment and proceed home to await orders; Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. M. Duffy, unassigned, is ordered to report in person without delay to the Commanding General of the Department of Dakota; Capt. E. G. Parrott is ordered to Washington for examination for promotion.

A telegram to the Navy Department announces the arrival of the United States steam-ship *Iroquois* at Hampton, 137 days from Hong Kong, all well.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 16.—A Court-martial, convened to try Lieut.-Col. and Assistant Inspector-General James Totten, U. S. A., met in this city yesterday. The Court is composed as follows: Gen. S. C. Lovell, Colonel Fourteenth Infantry, President; Gen. S. W. Crawford, Colonel Second Infantry; Gen. G. Pennebacker, Colonel Sixteenth Infantry; Gen. H. W. Wessells, Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A.; Gen. R. S. Granger, Tenth Infantry; Gen. R. Ayers, Gen. T. J. Haines, Gen. Potter. Capt. C. A. Whitley, of the Nineteenth Infantry, Judge Advocate. One of the charges against Gen. Totten is said to be absence without leave. After remaining in session here two or three days the Court will proceed to Charleston, S. C., for the purpose of procuring testimony, and will then return to this city to conclude their proceedings.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 16—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	E.	Clear	33
Portland	N. W.	Clear	40
Boston	N. E.	Clear	50
New-York	E. N. E.	Cloudy	43
Philadelphia	N. E.	Clear	41
Wilmington, Del.	N. E.	Cloudy	50
Washington	N. E.	Cloudy	50
Richmond	E.	Cloudy	46
Charleston	S.	Cloudy	70
Savannah	—	Clear	67
Augusta, Ga.	W.	Clear	70
Oswego	E.	Cloudy	—
Buffalo	E.	Cloudy	61
Pittsburg	E.	Cloudy	52
Chicago	N. W.	Cloudy	38
Louisville	N. W.	Snowing	44
New-Orleans	N.	Clear	50

Passengers Sailed.

APRIL 16—*In steam-ship Europa, for Liverpool.*—James Penniefeother, George Connah, Miss Leah Connah, Washington Irving, George Baird, Henry Gorman, H. Larsen, Amedee Schillot, Mr. Oliver, Mrs. Cleveland and 1 child, Mr. Bugough and wife, Mr. Hopkinson, Mrs. Hopkinson and 2 children, Mr. Walker, John Hopkins, Miss Ella Hopkins, C. A. Ingalls and child, Francis Freemont, Wm. Smith, Wm. Reagan, John Robertson, George Connolly, wife and child, and others in the steerage.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah—Mrs. Mary Kimberly, G. H. Child, F. Pringe, W. L. S. Ward, C. E. K. Sherman, Miss Richardson, E. P. Ingraham, T. D. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Raymond and infant, M. Guinty, W. C. Pope, R. Little and wife, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Sleeper, Mrs. Wm. Laurie and daughter, C. Kelterborn, wife and 4 children, Charles Kahn, P. Macomber.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah.—E. A. Davidson, J. McNair, W. W. Walker, James Hand, Samuel Maddock and lady, Mr. Davis, Robert Green, Miss Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ross.

APRIL 16—*In steam-ship City of London, for Liverpool.*—Miss Suliot and sister, Miss Deborah Webb, Mrs. Mayfield and child, Juan de Benardo and son, Jose Sebastin Ramez, General W. Heine, Col. Sidney, Mr. Lindsay, Wm. Nesbit, Wm. S. Hathaway, De Tracy Gould, Gonzal Casanos, Maria Casanos, Wm. Moarn, Dr. Oldmisen.

APRIL 16—*In steam-ship Samaria, for Liverpool.*—Dr. W. Ahern, J. Barefoot, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rogers.

Passengers Arrived.

APRIL 16—*In steam-ship Union, from Bremen.*—S. H. Bohm, Ely Ariel, A. Levino, Mrs. Johnson and son, Mrs. Andrews, G. Lowenheim, Edward Temple, E. Marquardt, Louise Gesselbrecht, J. Dyckerhoff, Albert Schmidt, John White, Edward Slater, James O'Brien, O. B. Smith, Geo. Start, John Harris and family, and other in the 2d cabin and steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 19 | Sun sets..... 6 41 | Moon rises. 9 00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8 42 | Gov. Island. 9 31 | Hell Gate..10 53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, April 16.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Palmyra, (Br.,) Chesnaye, Naples March 12, Messina 19th, Palermo 21st, and Gibraltar 28th, with fruit to Henderson Bros. Has had fine weather the entire passage; April 5, lat. 35 33, lon. 54 46, spoke ship Defiance, (Br.,) from Cochin for London, 128 ds. out, the crew sick with scurvy, and short of provisions, which we supplied; 9th, lat. 36 04, lon. 49 24, exchanged signals with a Br. ship showing 3d pennant, and Nos. 0,354, bound N.; 15th, lat. 39 42, lon. 69,48, passed a Br. ship, showing 3d pennant, and Nos. 7,520, steering S. E.

Steam-ship Union, (N. G.,) Dreyer, Bremen April 2, via Southampton 5th, with mdse. and 658 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. April 9, lat. 47 52 N., lon. 31 05 W., saw bark Jens Larsen, (Norw.,) bound E.; 11th, lat. 45 10, lon. 40 25, passed a Hamburg steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship General Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans April 9, via S. W. Pass 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Frederic Baker.

Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Ship Guardian, Walls, Leghorn Feb. 2, via Gibraltar March 18, with mdse. to O. Fabricotti, vessel to B. F. Metcalf. Has had light winds to Bermuda, and since then westerly gales; March 12, lat 19 29, lon. 24 38, spoke bark Mendoza, (Fr.,) from Marseilles for Japan, 75 days out; March 31, lat. 21 07, lon. 44, spoke ship Italia, from Callao for Algeciras, 75 days out.

Ship Charles, (Belg.,) Lechere, Antwerp 28 ds., in ballast to Boelen & Bierck. Came the middle passage, and had fine weather. The C. is fitted up with iron tanks to carry petroleum in bulk, and is furnished with a donkey engine and pump for ldg. and dischg.

Bark Enterprise, (Dutch,) Mulder, Trieste 90 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 11, and has had westerly gales the entire passage, during which lost and split sails, stove bulwarks and house on deck.

Bark D. H. Watjen, (N. G.,) Deetjen, Bremen 29 ds., with mdse. and 410 passengers to Chas. Luling & Co. Has had westerly gales from the Banks. March 26, lat. 48, lon. 12, spoke ship Ne Plus Ultra, from Callao for Antwerp, 150 ds. out, short of provisions, and supplied her.

Bark Fury, Wilson, of and from Boston 3 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Carib, Jayne, St. Croix 16 ds., with sugar to Hanford & Co. Has had fine weather on the passage.

Bark Speedwell, Patten, Messina 39 ds., with fruit to Reter Balen. Passed Gibraltar March 20, and had light easterly winds to the Southern Islands, and from thence westerly gales.

Bark Carolina, (Swed.,) Samuelson, Marseilles 73 ds., with mdse. to James Robinson & Co.—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Passed Gibraltar March 16, and had fine weather to Bermuda, and from thence westerly gales.

Bark Commerce, (of Newcastle, Me.,) Wells, Messina 50 ds., with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Borland, Dearborn & Co. Has had light winds and calms the first part of passage.

Brig Henry and Louise, Potter, St. Marc, Hayti 14 ds., with coffee to H. Becker & Co. Left in port schr. Koret, for New-York, in 6 ds.

Brig Caledonia, (of Aberdeen,) Sherer, Rio Grande do Sul 85 ds., via St. Thomas 24 ds., with hides, for Boston. April 9, lat. 37, lon. 71, in a gale from N. E. to S. E., damaged the rudder, and was obliged to put into this port for repairs.

Brig Annie Batchelder, (of Philadelphia,) Steelman, Caibarien 8 ds., with sugar to Franck & Fischer; sailed in company with brig Aglaia and schr. M. & E. Henderson, for New York.

Brig Augustura, (of Gibraltar,) Perkins, Ciudad Bolivar 21 ds., with hides to Harbeck & Halsey. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras with northerly gales.

Brig Mary M. Williams, of Nassau, Fickett, Havana 10 ds., with sugar to James Henry. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales.

Schr. Onward, (of Cherryfield, Me.,) Bunker, Cardenas 11 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to Jed Frye & Co. April 9 and 10, off Cape Fear, experienced a severe gale from S. E., during which split jib; to the N. of Hatteras encountered fresh N. W. gales, but sustained no damage; there were in port about 55 vessels, mostly ldg.

Schr. Aggie Drvison, (of Richibucto, N. B.,) Brady, Halifax, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster to order—vessel to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. J. P. Auger, (of Brookhaven,) Aldrich, Demeraa 21 ds., with sugar to Edwin Rowe & Co. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales.

Schr. Kedron, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Hatfield, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. West Wind, Wayman, Elizabethport, for Red Bank.

Schr. J. S. Lane, Hatch, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. M. H. Mifflin, Briggs, Elizabethport, for Warren.

Schr. P. P. King, Bliven, Elizabethport, for Somerset.

Schr. Gertrude, Brockway, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Nora, Dow, Machias, with timber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Mary Brewer, Mills, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Sarah Kelsey, Nickerson, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. E. M. Wells, Kelsey, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. E. S. Tyler, Kelsey, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. North Pacific, Eaton, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Jas. M. Baylis, Arnold, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Alida, Knowles, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Minquas, Heany, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Native, De Hart, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. L. W. Birdsall, Layton, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Angeline Van Cleaf, Carter, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. G. M. Partridge, Snow, Providence, for Norfolk.

Schr. Geo. B. McClanahan, Smith, Providence, for City Point.

Schr. Phœbe & Emma, Small, Providence, for Tangier.

Schr. Lochiel, Haskell, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Nightingale, Beebe, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. H. Atwood, Brown, Providence, for Georgetown.

Schr. Menawa, Dissosway, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Oliver Ames, French, Dighton, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Manhattan, Chapman, George's Banks, with fish to Comstock & Co.

Schr. Geo. W. Whistler, Phinney, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Dr. W. Power, Crosby, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. H. Brazos, Edwards, Hartford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Nora, Dow, Machias 12 ds., with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Almira Wooley, Chase, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. James Warren, Drisko, Machias 10 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Jacob Raymond, Anderson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Col. Wells, Davis, Plymouth, with lobsters to H. C. Rodgers.

Schr. John Brooks, Fox, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Caroline Knight, Crossman, Eastport, with fish to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Maggie Bell, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Cornelia, Baker, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. White Sea, Taylor, Boston.

Schr. Thos. Borden, Wrightington, Providence.

Schr. John R. Brick, Monson, Bridgeport.

Schr. Comet, Cow, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. E. Flower, Jones, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Thos. H. Seymour, Burgess, Elizabethport.

Schr. Harriett, Taylor, Providence.

Schr. D. M. French, Lowell, Providence.

Schr. Silver Spray, Horton, Providence.

Schr. Nathaniel Chase, Joy, Providence.

Schr. Clarissa, Hall, Providence.

Schr. Exeter, Pendleton, Providence.

Schr. Minerva, Brightman, Providence.

Schr. Ida A. Jayne, Jayne, Providence.

Schr. Pallas, French, Providence.

Schr. Sea Nymph, Gill, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. J. P. Collins, Gray, Marion.

Schr. S. C. Smith, Hopkins, Taunton.

Schr. Maria, Hall, Westerly.

Schr. W. W. Dickinson, Babcock, Westerly.

Schr. John Lozier, Trefeather, Taunton.

Schr. Adelphi, Allen, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Luna, Smith, Fall River.

Schr. J. B. Young, Barrett, Providence.

Schr. Andrew Stewart, Bradford, Providence.

Schr. O. P. Binns, Higbee, Providence.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Baker, Providence.

Schr. Ella T. Crowell, Crowell, Providence.

Schr. Eliza S., Young, Norwalk.

Schr. Belle, Martin, Bridgeport.

Schr. Olive Ward, Daley, Somerset.

Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Mayo, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Orion, Winters, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. E. M. Fox, Chase, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Splendid, Hudson, Brookhaven.

BELOW—Brig Julia E. Clark, from ——.

WIND—At sunset, fresh, E., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Main, for Bremen; Ville de Paris, for Havre; Atelanta, for London; Samaria, Marathon, City of London, and Erin, for Liverpool; Europa, for Glasgow; Pioneer, for Havana; Gulf Stream, for Galveston; United States, Geo. Cromwell, and De Soto, for New-Orleans; San Salvador and Montgomery, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Ellen S. Terry and Washington, for Newbern; Isaac Bell, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 16.—Arr. steamers Wm. Kennedy, from Baltimore; Glaucus, from New-York; ship Alexander McNiel, from Liverpool; bark Chief, from Sagua; brigs F. H. Todd, from Messina; Iris, from New-Orleans.

Below—Bark Stella, from Barcelona.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 15.—Passed in for Baltimore—Ship Ellen Southard; barks Niord and Amazon, from Liverpool; St. Lawrence, from Demerara; brigs Romance, from Navassa; Sarah Crowell, from Mayaguez.

A heavy N. E. storm is prevailing.

HOLMES' HOLE, April 14.—Sld. bark Hornet; schrs. Planter, Union, William Gillum, Olive, Flora King, Henry Allen, James Nelson.

P. M.—Arr. schrs. Fannie F. Hall, Elizabethport, for Salem; H. B. Metcalf, for New-York; Gentile, Rockland, for do.; Maria Louisa, Galveston, for Philadelphia.

15th, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Senator and White Sea, Boston, for New-York; M. V. Cook, Maggie M. Weaver, Aid, do., for Georgetown, D. C.; J. J. Little, Plymouth, for Baltimore; Mary Brewer, Rockland, for New-York; Challenge, Portland, for do.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 16.—Arr. Spanish brig Salvador, for Matanzas.

Cld. schrs. Ethan Allen, from New-York; W. Jones, from Rockland, Me.; Taber, from Kittery; Edna Harwood, for Matanzas; steam-ship Huntsville and San Jacinto, for New-York; Achilles, for Philadelphia.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—Sld. ship Yosemite, for Liverpool.

WILMINGTON, April 16.—Arr. steam-ship El Cid, from New-York.

Sld. steam-ship Rebecca Clyde, for Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

The brig Wm. Greenough, Munro, from Matanzas, which arrived 15th, is consigned to S. L. Merchant & Co., not as before.

The ship Haze, Forsyth, from Hong Kong, which arrived 15th, and anchored in the Lower Bay, came up this A. M., and reports having had light variable winds on the passage; passed Anjier Jan. 10, Cape of Good Hope Feb. 14, and crossed the equator March 10, in lon. 35; has been 15 ds. W. of Bermuda, with light winds and calms.

The ship Hercules, Lincoln, from Callao, which arrived 15th, and anchored in Lower Bay, came up this A. M., and reports: Passed Cape Horn Feb. 5, and crossed the equator March 15, in lon. 39, and has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. W. gales. The H. is consigned to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Marine Disaster.

LEWES, Del., April 16.—The schr. Carrie M. Rich, which was ashore at Indian River, was towed at 7 P. M. on the 15th, by the steamer Relief. At 9:15 the vessel sunk. It was blowing very hard at the time, with a heavy sea running, barely giving us time to save our lives. E. T. ARMSTRONG, Master.

Spoken, &c.

Chattanooga—Bark, hence for Adelaide, N. S. W., was signalized April 2, lat. 34 15, lon. 47 20.

Foreign Ports.

At Cardenas, April 6, bark Jessie, Robinson, for New-York, to sail 7th; brigs Raven, Leighton; Shannon, Sawyer; Susie J. Strout, Hammond; J. Howland, Freeman, ldg.; schrs. John Lymburner, for New-York, to sail 8th; Arthur Burton, Frobock; Leonessa, Myers; Daybreak, Blake; and brig Hattie, Grant, waiting.

At St. Croix, March 31, bark Antelope, from Brandywine, dischg.; brig George, for New-Haven, ldg.; schr. Dauntless, hence, just arrived.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, April 16.—The steam-ships Java, of the Cunard line, arrived here at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, on the way to Liverpool.

The Pennsylvania, of the National line, from New-York for Liverpool, also arrived here yesterday.

The Gold Medal of Honor,

For the first time in the history of the American Institute, was awarded for

LYALL'S POSITIVE MOTION POWER-LOOM,

Which obviates the throwing of the shuttle, a plan used in the art of weaving for more than FOUR THOUSAND YEARS, and which, until now, was supposed to be indispensable.

LOOMS FOR SILKS, POPLINS AND OTHER DRESS GOODS.

Also, for WOOLEN, JUTE AND WIRE FABRICS, of any desired width, may now be obtained.

Sample looms can be seen running with steam power at

NOS. 35 AND 37 WOOSTER-ST.,
POSITIVE MOTION
LOOM COMPANY.

FURNITURE.
PARLOR, LIBRARY
AND
Bedroom Suites
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

TABLE AND BED LINEN
AND EVERY KIND OF
CURTAIN GOODS,
AT
Lowest Market Prices.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.